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THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

The Official Organ Comes Out in Defense of the Management of the Institution—Some Interesting Facts for Consideration.

The *Christian Advocate*, the official organ of the Book Concern, has in the current number an article on the recent charges of mismanagement, from which we extract the following, which are the important passages:—

Of the *Times'* article the *Advocate* says:—

"We do not, however, hesitate to denounce it as an unjust and libellous production, though lacking the manliness to declare openly what it utters only in part, while it insinuates much more. Dr. Lanahan is named as the *new* Book Agent, implying a change in the headship of the business, of course by the removal of the late chief agent, Dr. Carlton. So the matter was understood by outsiders, and a Buffalo paper so declared in a gross assault on Dr. Carlton's personal character. A defalcation among the managers of the concern is declared to have been detected, and these two gentlemen were the only managers, and one of them had detected the 'frauds,' it was clear that the other one had been found a defaulter to the amount of 'hundreds of thousands of dollars.' The New York *World*, without stopping to higgle over fractions, writes down the losses at a round million.

"The purport of the *Times'* article, whether the inspiration was the writer's own or borrowed from his informant, was to make a division between the two book agents, and the case is so put that the inference that Dr. Carlton is the delinquent party is direct and almost necessary. No details are given to indicate the nature of the pretended 'frauds,' but in dark intimations the case is presented to the imagination of the readers as one of giant proportions and peculiar atrocity.

* * * * "Great injustice has been done to Dr. Lanahan, who knows too well the nature of his position, and is governed by too high a sense of honor, to willingly allow himself to be put in opposition to his associate and official superior.

"Whatever he has done in this business has been done under the headship of Dr. Carlton, and therefore, in an important sense, by him. It is due to both of these gentlemen to say that they are earnestly working together for the best interests of their common trust. In the distribution of the duties of the house, certain departments of the business are assigned to the assistant agent, and in these certain irregularities have been detected, uncertain and exaggerated rumors of which have formed the basis of the *Times'* 'Painful Revelation.'

* * * * "So far as we have learned, there has been no defalcation at all, in the usual sense of that word. We hear of no charge that any disbursing agent in the establishment has misappropriated funds left in his hands; nor has the concern lost any portion of the property that has gone to make up the annual exhibits of its assets. The institution has been, and is, just as rich as its annual exhibits show. But, in the examination of the manufacturing department, it appeared to the agent having direct charge that the purchases had not been made with proper care and economy; that instead of buying of first hands, the head of the printing department had made his purchases through a commission merchant, and that in consequence the prices of stock were often higher than would have been given had the purchases been made directly of the manufacturers. We do not hear it charged that he ever received any commissions for purchases made, or that at any time he has accepted any pecuniary considerations from any party beyond his regular salary. We are not in a condition to deny that he has ever done so; but till the proof is forthcoming, it is but just to withhold any unfavorable opinion respecting a trusted agent against whom there has heretofore been no complaint, and, as far as we are aware, no suspicion of dishonesty.

"Respecting the bindery department the intimations may be darker, but are more indefinite. We are not aware of how much evidence of fraud, if any, has been obtained, nor definitely of the nature of the transactions concerning which complaints are made. It would, therefore, be improper for us to express any opinion upon the case. The late head of that department is not a Methodist, and we knew him only as a superior workman. That in his purchases, or other dealings, he may have defrauded the house is possible; it is, at any rate, proper that the thing should be looked into; and pending such examinations, and till all the facts are made known, it is a dictate alike of wisdom and fairness that judgment should be suspended. We are free to confess that we are not without our suspicions that the business of the Concern has not always been sufficiently carefully superintended; but to estimate its losses by 'many hundreds of thousands' is simply preposterous.

"A former book agent's name, whose published opinions on a pending Church question are not altogether acceptable to certain parties, has been drawn into the affair, with an evident purpose to injure him. All such things are lamentable, and should be frowned upon. The question of lay delegation is not involved either directly or indirectly in all these book room difficulties, and it is as unwise as it is unjust for either party to drag it into his consideration. The whole affair is still in a state of incomplete development; the proper persons have been carefully and conscientiously looking into it, and all things were tending to the correction of any existing abuses or mismanagements, when the unfortunate and highly reprehensible article in the New York *Times* necessarily put a stop to it for a time. We think we are safe in assuring the Church that the affairs of the Book Concern were never in a sounder condition than at this time, and that, if abuses shall at any time be detected, the agents are fully competent to correct them, and to protect all the interests of the establishment."

HENRY CLEWS.

His Views on the Financial Situation—What He Wrote to Boutwell—The Prophecy Fulfilled.

The following letter, almost as much a prophecy as that of Alexander H. Stephens ere the war began, was addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury on the approaching crisis in New York:—

New York, Sept. 30, 1869.—Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury—Dear Sir:—Permit me respectfully to request your attention to a few facts and considerations connected with the present position of the Gold market so far as it may be connected with the operations of the Treasury. The amount of gold in the city banks as represented by the average of Friday last was $34,500,000; assuming that the Treasury sales of coin be continued through October at the present rate there will come upon the market, before the payment of the November interest, $3,000,000 from your sales, while the receipts from California for the same period may be estimated at say $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, so that the total supply from now to November 1 appears likely to be about $39,250,000. When it is considered that the requirements for custom duties from this date to November 1 will probably amount to $16,000,000 or $17,000,000, it becomes a serious question—What is likely to be the condition of the market for the next six weeks?

It is generally understood, and I think there is no doubt as to the belief being well founded, that nearly the entire supply of gold in the market has been bought up by a few wealthy speculators with a view to making a high premium out of the ultimate scarcity thus foreshadowed. The market is thus entirely under speculative control. The holders have it in their power to charge borrowers any rate their caprice may fix upon for the use of gold, or to demand from mercantile or other buyers any price they choose, and it is not supposed that they will fail to turn this advantage to account. As the course of the market is necessarily dependent upon the supply coming from the Treasury, the Treasury has the control of the premium very much in its hands. It is usual for the market supply to be low in the months of October and September, and as the merchants are always free buyers in those months for custom duties and foreign remittances, it is very common for speculators to combine and exact from them the highest possible price. It has, however, been the custom of the Government to let out by sales an extra supply of coin at that period, and hence, although one year ago the supply of coin in the market was about the same as at present, yet the free sales of the Treasury prevented its declining before November 1 below $29,200,000. There are various ways in which the Secretary of the Treasury might check the speculative excesses growing out of this condition of the market, and avert the embarrassment thereon consequent. Either (1) By increasing the sales of coin and proportionately augmenting the purchase of bonds so as to avert inconvenience arising from the absorption of currency. Or (2) By purchasing bonds with gold, in addition to the present exchanges of currency for bonds—a measure to which I recently took the liberty of asking your attention. Or (3), it might be deemed desirable if within the scope of authorization to place a few millions of the Government gold on deposit in the Government Depository Banks, protected as other deposits by securities; such transfer to be made only in the event of the necessities of the market requiring it; and at the same time letting it be known that such a course would be taken if gold should be generally loaned at an exorbitant rate. Or (4) by announcing that the Treasury will commence to pay the November interest on coupon bonds on Oct. 1, without rebate. Experience has shown that the bondholders are unwilling to sacrifice the rebate, and unless the Government were willing to yield the discount the offer would probably prove of little avail. The latter expedient has, perhaps, the fewest objections, and would fully secure the object aimed at; while in common with any of the other methods, it would have the indirect advantage of strengthening the lawful money reserve of the banks at a time when a stringent money market is generally expected as the result of crop movements. Trusting you will pardon the freedom with which I have presented these suggestions, I am, with much respect, yours, etc.,

HENRY CLEWS.

To this letter no reply was given by the Secretary of the Treasury, and on the 23d of September Mr. Clews again addressed Mr. Boutwell in substance as follows:—

"The speculative advance in gold has brought legitimate business to a standstill, owing to the apprehensions of a 'corner.' The result of such an occurrence, it is feared, would be numerous failures among the gold speculators, which might spread through Wall street generally. These apprehensions produce an extreme anxiety among banks and other lenders of money, and the result is a serious derangement of credit in operations at large, and the whole business of the country suffers in sympathy. Under the circumstances, it is very desirable that the Treasury should at once supply the market with gold sufficient to break the power of the gold combination. I would therefore suggest the necessity of buying bonds with gold without one day's delay, and without any previous announcement that would enable the gold speculators to produce a corner in gold. It is also desirable that the November interest should be paid without rebate, as with the rebate none will care to present their coupons. I may state that, as an evidence of the desperateness of the parties engaged in this speculation, they threaten serving an injunction upon the Assistant Treasurer in the event of his executing an order to sell gold.

"There is a very strong feeling among conservative bankers here in favor of the Government stepping in to arrest this extraordinary course of affairs. First, because it is felt that the Treasury can well spare the gold, having now on hand more than usual at this season of the year; and next, because it is viewed as being only a question of selling now or at some later period when the supply is less imperatively needed. Among the enemies of the administration there is no doubt that it is hoped by this movement to effect a political triumph, and to enable election orators to quote the high price of gold as an evidence of the failure of your financial policy to depress the premium of gold and elevate the public credit. I have the honor to remain yours, respectfully,

"HENRY CLEWS."

SELF-ACCUSED.

An Innocent Man Sent to Prison for Theft on His Own Confession.

A correspondent of the Detroit *Post* writes from Kalamazoo, Michigan:—

"A few years ago a man residing in Vermont, by the name of Bourne, was convicted of murder on his own confession. He was sentenced to death, but the execution was prevented by the arrival at the scene of execution of the man whom it was supposed he had murdered.

"A case of imprisonment once occurred in this State in which the circumstances of the conviction were somewhat similar to those of the case above referred to, and the writer believes were never before published. The victim was a poor and ignorant man, who may be called Pennel, somewhat addicted to intemperate habits, who resided in one of the western counties. He had a wife and several children dependent upon him for support, and had purchased, and nearly paid for, a few acres of land, on which he had erected a small house.

"A man of wealth in the neighborhood had lost two fat hogs that were running at large in the woods. A place was found some two miles distant where two hogs had been killed and dressed, and the conclusion was that they were the missing animals. Pennel being a poor and rather worthless fellow, suspicion rested on him as the criminal. He was arrested, but as there was no proof to convict him, it was deemed an important step to get him to confess it. Pennel at first strenuously denied the accusation, asserting that he had no hand in killing the hogs, and knew nothing about it. A strong pressure was brought to bear on him, however, it being understood that the reward would be paid if he could be induced to plead guilty. He was told that he would certainly be convicted and sent to the State Prison for at least five years, but that if he should plead guilty he would get off with two or three months' imprisonment in the county jail. The condition of his family was alluded to, and for their sake he was urged to plead guilty, and get off with the promised light sentence.

"He finally consented to accept the advice so strongly urged upon him, and when the day of trial came entered a plea of guilty.

"The result, however, was quite different from what he had been led to expect; for, instead of getting two or three months in the county jail, he was sentenced to five years' hard labor in the State prison. Thus the evil he sought to avoid by that confession came upon him and his poor family. He lost what he had paid on his place, with the improvements he had made upon it, and his wife, broken down with grief, want, and sickness, was thrown upon the county as a public charge.

"The sequel was that after Pennel had spent two and a half years in prison, the truth in regard to the missing hogs came to light, it being simply that another man who had two hogs running in the same woods, had by mistake for his own killed those which Pennel had been accused of stealing."

GENERALITIES.

Explanatory.

A Washington correspondent tells this story:—"The evening after the first election of Charles Sumner to the Senate Thaddeus Stevens said to a Massachusetts man, who called upon him, 'Who is this Charles Sumner? I know nothing about him.' 'The greatest man in Massachusetts, excepting, perhaps, Ralph Waldo Emerson,' was the reply. Soon after Caleb Cushing came into the room, and Mr. Stevens put a similar inquiry to him. Mr. Cushing replied, 'Charles Sumner is a man of the greatest mind in Massachusetts, excepting Charles Francis Adams, who combines the grasp and energy of his grandfather with the learning and experience of his father.'"

Madness in France.

Every five years a census is taken in France of the number of lunatics and idiots in the empire, and the statistics gathered since 1851 prove that madness is increasing at a rate out of all proportion with the growth in the population. In 1851 the total number of idiots and lunatics was reported at 46,267. In 1856 a distinction was made, for the first time, between idiots and lunatics, and the census counted 25,269 of the former and 38,021 of the latter—total, 60,290. In 1861 the total had risen by 23,924, the numbers being 42,689 lunatics and 41,525 idiots, making in all 84,214. The next census was not taken till 1867, and the results have only recently been officially published. They show a new increase of 6465 on the returns of 1861, the idiots numbering 39,953, and the lunatics 50,726; total, 90,679.

A Terrible Disaster.

The disaster caused at Konigsberg by the fall of a bridge, during the festivities given in honor of the King of Prussia (September 14), resulted in the loss of fifty lives. A correspondent writes:—

"Whether from a spirit of mischief or that it was really a fact I am unable to assert, but suddenly a cry was raised that the bridge was on fire. That the bridge was on fire either then or immediately afterwards I can assert to be the case. The pressure to get off caused the railing to give way, and some hundred people, I should say, were at once precipitated into the water. I do not wish to harrow your readers with the cries of the women, etc. Suffice it to say that the music in the gardens continued, the fireworks went up, the people looked at one another and wondered what had happened, until, as if by magic, the music ceased, the brilliantly illuminated gardens became suddenly dark, the news spread like wildfire, that really it was true that in the midst of all this rejoicing some fifty souls had gone into the presence of their Maker, and sadness came upon the scene."

The Rev. Thomas King.

It gives us the greatest joy to inform the American world that Tom King, late of the London P. R., is now the Rev. Thomas King, of Wales; that instead of pounding he now preaches, and that he only wrestles in prayer. Notice is made in one of the Welsh newspapers of Thomas' exhortations, and, as we should presuppose, his style is stated to be "very forcible, bold, and earnest." He will, hereafter, engage only in knocking down sin, getting the head of the devil in chancery, letting his right fly at iniquity, and his left at hardness of heart; thus keeping the ring against all evil-doers, and sending sinners generally to grass. It is pleasant to read of this beautiful ending of an ill-spent life; and for a retired pugilist it is decidedly more creditable than the usual resource of opening a liquor shop, keeping a gambling saloon, or becoming a Democratic Congressman.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Packer Don't Pay.

A new argument in favor of the election of Asa Packer to the Governorship is presented to the Democrats of Pennsylvania. It appears that when the tax-gatherer is around Asa Packer is not. Though he is believed to be worth from twelve to twenty millions, he is said to pay no taxes. This is now presented to the Democrats in Pennsylvania as a subtle argument in favor of Packer. If the Packers of the party refuse to be taxed, why should the packed of the party pay anything? In 1848 one of the German towns returned its tax-levy with the endorsement:—"The community of So and So has declared for the revolution, and henceforth pays no taxes!" Revolutions, of this sort at least, never go backward. It is now for the Democrats of Pennsylvania to cry:—"Up with Packer and down with taxes." "Elect Packer and eject assessors." Under the beneficent rule of Packer, if the tax-gatherer goes round at all, it will be mainly for his own amusement, as Mr. Sampson Brass conceived the world to be an orb which "has its revolutions and various games of that sort."—*N. Y. Post.*

How Peasants Hoard.

A correspondent in Russia writes:—

Only a few weeks ago a peasant, shabbily clothed and illiterate, came into the Treasury at Poltava, and asked if they could change some old paper-money for the new issue. He was asked how much he had, and he said he did not know; that he and his wife had counted all one day and all the day after, and had not finished. An officer was sent to assist, and the peasant took up a board from the floor and showed bundles of notes packed away in various things, which on being counted amounted to about eighty-six thousand rubles. There were some five thousand more in gold and silver. He was asked where he had got so much, and he said that his grandfather had saved up, that his father had saved up, and that he himself had saved up. Suspicions were of course entertained that he had come by his money dishonestly; but the whole family had borne a good character, and on inquiry there was no reason for detaining him, and his money was changed for him into new notes. Gentlemen at Poltava told me that such cases of hoarded-up money were very common, and that there were often peasants who were very rich.

Petition of "Shiners-up."

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* recently published the following:—

Mr. Plaindealer:—Will you be kind enough to give the following petition an insertion in your paper, and oblige the following bootblacks, and you will never want a shine:—

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1869:—To the Mayor and City Council of the city of Cleveland, Ohio:—We, the bootblacks of the city of Cleveland, do humbly ask your honorable body to so far repeal the ordinance regulating bootblacks as to give us adequate protection, instead of bringing us before the Police Court for punishment. We, the undersigned, follow the business of blacking boots as a trade and calling. Most, if not all, of us are sons of soldiers. Many of us lost our fathers on the battle-field, defending the rights and liberty of the starry banner, and, therefore, should be protected in earning an honest living, instead of being confined in your prisons. If you take away our right to earn an honest living, you will drive us to steal (the crime we abhor). We are too proud to beg, but we must have a living. We are driven to this course from the fact that we are interfered with every day by the police of the city.

Very respectfully, your humble and obedient servants,

DANIEL HUSSEY,
Champion Bootblack.

Then follow the names of forty-one lesser bootblacks.

The Rudeness of the Sultan.

The Sultan, as is well known, is passionately fond of music, whence the inference is naturally drawn that he would be likely to display a certain degree of courtesy, affability, and even cordiality in his treatment of the eminent performers whom he frequently invites to his palace. But such is by no means the case. The celebrated violinist Wieniawski, who last had the honor of being summoned to perform for his Highness' delectation, states that immediately after reaching Bohna-Batche, he entered the palace, and going through innumerable suits of apartments, which contained scarcely any furniture, but which were filled with eunuchs, guards and parasites, he at last came to a small drawing-room, in which there was nothing but a piano and a piano stool, and in which the temperature was so cold that his fingers were almost benumbed. The chairless room, used only for music, is between other apartments, in one of which were a number of servants and guards on duty, while in the other was the Sultan, who sat in a corner, concealing his sacred person behind a screen from the profane gaze of the artist. In the doorway of this latter apartment stood the Grand Chamberlain, who transmitted his master's orders to the artist as fast as he received them. Wieniawski began to play, accompanied on the piano by the leader of the court music, but he had no sooner finished one tune than, without even giving him time to breathe, the Chamberlain ordered him to continue, and in this manner he played twenty-two tunes, one after another, without stopping. In the middle of the two last, completely exhausted, he laid down his instrument, when the Chamberlain stepped up, and placing in his hands two bags, containing each £100 in gold, informed him that he might withdraw.

French Semi-Idiocy.

An almost incredible example of the state of semi-idiocy into which ignorance and distrust of law may plunge people is reported from Paris. Last Wednesday night a gentleman residing in the Faubourg Poissoniere committed suicide by stabbing himself with a dagger. His wife, hearing him fall, jumped out of bed, and on discovering what had happened called aloud for help. A servant appeared, but when he saw the dagger planted in the body he refused to remove it or try to staunch the blood; he fled terror-stricken and aroused the concierge. The latter took fright too, and declared that the body must not be touched until the arrival of the police, otherwise they would all be accused of murder together. The unfortunate wife meanwhile had fainted. After a time two sergents-de-ville arrived, and, it is here that the episode becomes tragically grotesque. The two functionaries, without stopping to see whether there was any remnant of life in the lifeless body, declared that not a finger must be laid upon it, but that it must remain exactly where it lay, with the dagger in it, until the commissaire arrived. At length this representative of authority made his appearance, just one hour and a half after the catastrophe; so that even had the unhappy man been still alive when his wife first called for help, which is not at all improbable, he had had time to die fifty times over in the interval.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Election Officers—Action of the Court of Common Pleas on the Interrogatories Propounded Yesterday in Relation to the Registry Law.

Judge Peirce sat this morning in the Common Pleas Court, in relation to the controversy between the political parties on the Registry law. The hearing in the matter was postponed until 12 M. At that hour Judge Peirce delivered the opinion of the Court as follows, upon the interrogatories propounded yesterday by William L. Hirst, counsel for the petitioners:—

1. May either canvasser, at the request of a citizen, issue a subpœna while in session?

To the first question we answer: Yes, but not before.

2. May either canvasser direct an arrest for disorderly conduct before the canvassers while in session at their place of meeting?

To the second question: Yes.

3. Shall the two books, the "division transcript" and the "extra assessment book," be kept during the meeting as follows: one by a majority canvasser and one by a minority canvasser? And shall they be sealed, and by whom kept between Saturday and Monday?

To the third question:—The act does not say which of the canvassers shall have the custody of or keep the books; but the suggestion contained in the question would seem to be fair and just. Each book ought to be sealed with the seal of each canvasser, and remain in the custody directed by the majority of the canvassers between Saturday and Monday. The same custody would be proper of the copy which is to be retained until the morning of the election.

4. May naturalization certificates, under the seal of the Court, be disregarded because they are attested by a clerk of the Prothonotary or by the clerk of the Court?

To the fourth question:—Yes; they must be attested by the proper handwriting of the Prothonotary, or Clerk of the Court, as the case may be. This applies only to certificates issued since the approval of the acts, to wit, 17th of April, 1869.

5. Can the canvassers act unless "while in session," or otherwise than as semi-judicial officers, and "upon due inquiry and investigation," and not as accusers or partisans, but as judges, and if the wrongs mentioned in the 59th section come to the notice of either of them, must they not state it on oath "while in session," and proceed to due inquiry and investigation thereof?

To the fifth question:—The canvassers are to act upon testimony prescribed by the act, and in manner as therein directed; and if either of them know of any fact material to the inquiry, they should be sworn to the truth of any statement which they may make, like any other witness.

6. Does not the power vested in the canvassers to strike off or draw red lines through names extend to both, and the power to add names only to the first day?

To the sixth question, the canvassers may add the names to the lists, or strike names from the lists, on either of the days of their sessions.

Does not the power to draw red lines through names apply only to names on the division transcripts, and does not the power to strike off names for non-residence on the eighth day before the election apply only to the names on the extra assessment books?

To the seventh question, we answer, No. The power to revise implies authority to strike names from both lists for any cause of disqualification to vote.

8. Are citizens who have paid a tax within two years of the election required to pay the tax of fifty cents mentioned in the Registry law?

Shall the minority canvassers alone have power of issuing subpœnas, or shall the minority canvassers have equal powers?

To the eighth question:—The payment of a State or county tax within two years is all that is required upon this ground of qualification to vote.

After the presentation of a few unimportant petitions, the hearing was closed.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

THE HAWK.

In the case of Edward Hawk, who was yesterday convicted of the larceny of a gold watch and chain, belonging to Dr. William H. Bunn, before reported, a motion for a new trial was filed, and sentence deferred in consequence.

THE PIGEON-HOLE BROKER.

This morning the court was engaged with the trial of J. M. Barnard, alias Chris Wooster, upon the charge of the larceny of United States bonds amounting to $5000, the property of Whelen Brothers, brokers, at No. 105 S. Third street. From the testimony it appeared that in August, 1868, the prisoner, with a confederate, opened an office at No. 216 Gold street, ostensibly to carry on the business of bankers and brokers, under the firm name of J. M. Barnard & Co., and introduced himself to brokers in Third street.

A day or two after commencing business he called on Whelen Brothers to buy $100 in gold, which was sent to his office and paid for. Again, on the 21st of August, he went to the same gentlemen to purchase $5000 in bonds, four $500 bonds and three $1000 bonds; they drew up a check, which was presented to Jay Cooke & Co. by their clerk, who obtained the bonds and immediately delivered them to the prisoner at his office.

When the clerk entered the office he found the prisoner and another man sitting upon a sofa; the prisoner arose, holding some money and a piece of paper looking like a check in his hands; took the bonds up and examined them, said they were all right, and expressed his intention of going out to have a check cashed; he opened a small door in his office desk, placed the bonds in a little pigeon-hole, closed the door and turned as if to go into the street.

The other man, who had retired behind a partition that passed in the rear of the desk, stepped out and called him; they held a short conversation in a low tone and both went away together. The clerk waited in vain for their return, and becoming suspicious of foul play, made an examination of the desk and discovered that the pigeon-hole in which the bonds had been placed had no back to it, and in the partition behind the desk was a hole connecting with the pigeon-hole.

When this was found, the truth was at once apparent. As soon as the hands were put into the pigeon hole the second man put his hand through the opening in the partition, took them out, and both absconded. The matter was at once communicated to Whelen Brothers, and placed in the hands of detectives, who made a search of the office, finding, however, nothing more than a few pens, some paper, a package of business cards, and a note, which read something in this wise:—

"Two men started out in the world with the resolution of rising by honest means, but finding no verification of the old adage, 'Honesty is the best policy,' they concluded to adopt another course—'Now you see it, and now you don't.'—*Lycoming.*"

The prisoner left the State, and was only a few weeks ago arrested in New York; the bonds were never recovered.

In behalf of the prisoner no evidence was offered, the facts being admitted, but counsel suggested the following as a point of law:—The bonds having been purchased by the clerk of the prosecutors, upon their check, from Jay Cooke & Co., never having been delivered to the prosecutors, but taken directly from the bank to the prisoner, they never came to the possession of the prosecutors, and, therefore, they never had a property in them as was required to sustain the indictment. The Judge, however, overruled this, declining to hear an argument upon it, and, no speeches being made, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

It is said that this man has been known to have played the same game successfully in Cincinnati.

VARIOUS KINDS OF CASES.

Timothy Coffin was convicted of a charge of entering a house with intent to steal. He was found one evening in the house No. 1853 North Sixth street, and gave no other explanation than that he was drunk and tired, and was only looking for a place where he might lie down to sleep.

John Flood, a boy, was convicted of the larceny of five dollars and a coat. He was bound from the House of Refuge to William Callahan, a junk dealer, and one day made off with a five dollar bill that had been given him to buy goods for Mr. Callahan, and a coat belonging to Mr. Callahan's son. In mitigation the prisoner said he acted in concert with Mr. Callahan's son, who had agreed that both of them should "knock down the old man's stamps and make a divvy."

Charles Hart, colored, was convicted of the larceny of a roll of carpet. It was taken from a second-hand dealer and was pledged by the prisoner to a pawnbroker. He said he hadn't stolen it, but had merely pawned it for a man named Brown in order to earn twenty-five cents.

John Williams, colored, was acquitted of a charge of larceny.

CUBA.

New Barbarities in Havana—Anticipated Massacre.

The *Tribune* has the following from Havana on the 25th ult.:—

An incident which proves the lawless character of the times here has recently occurred. At one of the courts an attachment was granted against the property of a Spanish volunteer. The clerk of the court proceeded to execute it, but was threatened with death if he attempted to enter the house. He reported the matter to the judge, and returned with policemen to the place, but found four more volunteers there determined to prevent the attachment being levied. The only resource was to report the matter to Rodas, but he has done nothing to have the law enforced.

Spanish barbarities continue on a large scale in the interior, and the weakness of Rodas has already allowed some to take place in the neighborhood of this city. The volunteers have murdered a boy 17 years old at Jesus del Monte, and Nicholas Mendive, who was to grind for the first time this season on an estate he has been preparing for the last three years, was also assassinated in the early part of the week. While travelling in his carriage from Guayaferas to Guanajay he was stopped on the road by a party of thirty volunteers, who ordered him to step out.

One of them said they knew him to be considered a leading man among the insurgents, and he should be put out of the way. He answered he was a quiet man, who never mixed in political affairs, and upon turning round to see if he could meet some of his neighbors, four balls were lodged in his right leg. He disarmed one of the volunteers who fired at him, and upon calling them cowards and assassins, they further lodged fourteen balls in his body. De Rodas' orders for the arrest of the assassins have not been obeyed.

We are, as repeatedly advised, in all probability on the eve of an attempted general massacre of Cubans and foreigners, which may take place at any time from now to the 15th proximo, and which the presence of our fleet would no doubt prevent.

De Rodas and his party are attending to their monetary affairs. Yesterday he privately secured $150,000 in gold, for which he was made to pay five per cent., as it was bought during the excitement caused by the cable despatches. The notes of the Spanish Bank in circulation to-day foot up $30,000,000; specie in vaults, $3,000,000.

In answer to a telegram inquiring how matters were at Cinco Villas, Lesca answered that "we are smoking our cigars, awaiting the promised reinforcements."

Threats of War with the United States.

HAVANA, Sept. 25.—The *Diario* and *La Voz de Cuba* are still discussing the question whether or not a just cause of war has already arisen between the United States and Spain. They agree that it is useless to beg support of any from abroad, and that Spain will be fully able to suffocate the insurrection, and at the same time conquer the American Eagle, should it have the temerity to excite the anger of the Lion of Castile and Aragon.

La Voz observes:—The Lion at present is sleeping. He now feels the picking of the Eagle's beak. At an unexpected moment he will awake, and the 'tearing to pieces' will be dreadful." "God, our compatriot," *La Voz* impiously exclaims, "will aid our holy cause." The *Casino Espanol* held another meeting a few nights ago. It was resolved to send a despatch to the Government at Madrid to the effect that in case the Cubans should be recognized as belligerents by the United States that it should be declared a *casus belli*, and that war should be immediately commenced against the American Government.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 1—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝, and for account, 93. American securities firm. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 84¾; of 1865, old, 84¾; of 1867, 83⅛; 10-40s, 75¾. American stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 24½; Illinois Central, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet. Middling Uplands, 12¼d.; middling Orleans, 12½d. The sales of to-day are estimated at 6000 bales. Sales of the week, 63,000 bales, including for export 13,000 bales, and for speculation 13,000 bales. The stock in port is 442,000 bales, of which 56,000 bales are American. The receipts of the week have been 54,000 bales, including 350 bales American.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 1—1 P. M.—Consols, 93 for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady. Five-twenties of 1862, 84¾. Erie, 24¾. Atlantic and Great Western, 27½.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1—1·15 P. M.—Stock of cotton afloat, 392,000 bales, of which 8000 are American. Breadstuffs quiet. Receipts of wheat at this port for the past three days, 35,000 quarters, of which 25,000 are American. Cheese, 63s. 6d.

LONDON, Oct. 1—1·15 P. M.—Sperm oil, £93@94.

—Senator Sumner's Alabama speech has been translated into Spanish, and is circulating in Chili.

—Rouher is said to have made large sums by speculating at the Bourse on his own overthrow by Napoleon.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Monetary Affairs in New York—The Financial Sky Brightening—The Failed Brokers—Injunctions Against the Gold Board—Crime in New England.

FROM NEW YORK.

State of the Stock Market—Condition of Vanderbilt and Western Shares.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The Stock market shows a decided advance on all shares this morning, with more firmness than for several days past. To the observer it is plainly seen that it lacks activity, but it is generally conceded that it requires time to establish the confidence that existed previous to the late panic, although the prevailing feeling is that prices have so far declined that a reaction must naturally follow.

The Vanderbilt Shares

are materially strengthened by the presence of the Commodore's friends, who are on hand early this morning, for the purpose of coming to the rescue in case of emergency.

Pacific Mail

still continues attractive, notwithstanding the failure of Leckwood & Co. Pittsburg and Wabash strong, in consequence of the injunctions that have been placed on the banks and trust companies, preventing them from selling the Western stocks.

Rock Island, Reading, Southern, and others maintain themselves, with some inquiry.

An Upward Tendency.

The whole tendency of the stock market is higher, as it has been largely oversold, and the short interest is presumed to be immense.

The Gold Room

opened this morning, but the attendance was small compared with foregoing days, but a better feeling prevails, and many think that the injunction served on the Regular Board in regard to gold will set them right again as to their organization.

The opening quotation this morning was 130. Loans were made on a basis of 7 per cent. and that is free of interest.

How They Do It.

Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. are to-day receiving gold—that is, they will receive and pay for one-half in this way:—If Brown has bought for their account one million, they will take but five hundred thousand, and by their doing this there is no confidence placed in the street.

Exchange and Government Bonds.

Sterling exchange remains firm, as usual. Friday's are the ruling rates; 110½ for 60 day bills, and 108¾ for 30 days.

Government bonds are more active and buoyant, in consequence of the advance in Europe, with very large dealings. Sixty-sevens and ten-forties are especially attractive.

The Cotton market is dull, with less inquiry, and quotations barely maintained. Middlings are quoted at 26½c. on the spot.

Affairs in Wall Street.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Lockwood & Co. officially announce their inability to meet their engagements. The injunction forbidding Golhimens & Co. to receive gold has been removed, with the exception of one lot, which came through Lockwood & Davenport. Brokers are rapidly settling the business of Friday. It is estimated over $200,000,000 have already been settled. Gold ranged from 130 to 131¼. The tone of all the markets is firmer, and business begins to look up again.

Latest from Wall Street.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—12·30 P. M.—Injunctions have been issued against every member of the Gold Exchange, preventing them from buying or selling out any one. Smith, Gould & Martin are settling all their differences, and will be all straightened out by Tuesday or Wednesday. Money, 7 per cent. Gold and stock market improving generally. Central sold up to 175, and fell off again to 171.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Latest Sensation.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—Important testimony was presented yesterday at the Coroner's inquest in the case of Daniel Harrington and Mrs. Dumphy, arrested on suspicion of poisoning their respective wife and husband. Harrington was worth one or two thousand dollars, and Dumphy had money in bank.

National Bank Robbed.

NORWALK, Oct. 1.—The National Bank of Norwalk was entered by burglars last night and thirty thousand dollars stolen. The loss to private individuals is immense, but the amount is not yet known.

Tom Allen.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—Tom Allen, the English pugilist, had a benefit at North End last night. Some six hundred persons were present to witness the sport. The boxers were Kelly, McCarty, Dwyer, Chandler, Sullivan, Johnny Wilker, and wind-up was between Allen and James Coyne, who is matched to fight Pat Reardon some time this fall.

The Races.

Lady Thorne, Goldsmith Maid, American Girl, and Geo. Patchen are among the fast horses which will move over Mystic Park this P. M. The race promises to be the most exciting ever seen. Lady Thorne is the favorite.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Depredations and Murders by Indians.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SANTA FE, Oct. 1.—Indians continue their depredations, they having driven off ten horses a few miles from here on Tuesday. Men are now in pursuit. Another mail-carrier was killed by Indians on the 23d ult., between Lambsville and Barage.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Oct. 1, 1869.

Money in New York yesterday was easier than on any other day of the current week, the rates for "minute money" being about 7 per cent. This shows a decided improvement on previous reports, and will tell favorably on our own market. The complications at the Gold Exchange are in a fair way of settlement, which will release a large amount of currency which has been locked up since last Friday, to be used in loans.

The severe rates current here during the week relaxed a little late yesterday, and to-day there is a further "let up," with a fair prospect of a speedy settling down of the market. Government securities are the favorites at the bank counters, and no difficulty is experienced in effecting loans at 7 per cent. There is little discounting being done, and rates continue to rule high and irregular.

The tendency of the gold market is downward, with sales this morning as low as 130 and as high as 130⅜.

Government securities continue dull, but prices this morning are somewhat steady. Yesterday afternoon they advanced from ⅛ to 1 per cent. on opening prices.

The tone of the Stock market was somewhat stronger this morning, and there was a fair degree of activity.

In State loans the only transactions were in the second series at 106, and the War loan at 100⅛. City 6s were unchanged, selling at 100⅜ for the new issues.

Reading Railroad was in good demand and firmer, selling at 46⅜ cash and 47⅛ b. o. North Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 36; Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 37; and Catawissa Railroad preferred at 36⅛—a slight decline. Pennsylvania Railroad sold to a limited extent at 55½.

Canal shares were remarkably quiet, the only transaction being in Lehigh Navigation at 35⅛, an advance of ⅛.

In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares not a single transaction of importance was reported. A small lot of West Philadelphia sold at 61.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$6600	City 6s, New	100⅛	100 sh	O C & A R	c. 37
$200	do. New	100⅜	100	do	b30. 37⅛
$600	do. New, 2d	100⅜	7 sh	Read R	s. 47
$6100	do. New	100⅜	400	do	s. 46⅜
$1000	Pa 6s W L Cp	100½	100	do	rg&1. 46⅜
$1000	Pa 6s 2 sc	106	400	do	s.c. 46⅜
$2000	Pa R 2 m 6s	95¼	40	do	47
$1000	Phila & E 7s	83	200	do	b30. 47⅛
15 sh	Penna R	55⅛	100	do	c. 46⅜
38	do	55⅛	100	do	c. 46⅜
100	do	55⅛	200	do	b30. 47⅛
200

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

LOPEZ.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Four telegrams, by various ways, concur in the general report that Lopez has been signally beaten, and has fallen back or fled. The announcement of his defeat at his stronghold of Ascurra is followed by a statement of his rout at Curuguaty (which is not to be confounded with a former battle-field of Curupaity), with a loss of one thousand men killed and twelve guns, supplemented by his further disaster at Ignacion, where the allies took from him twenty-five guns. These facts being granted, we can readily understand that the impromptu government at Asuncion has declared him an outlaw. Count d'Eu will have gained an honorable and not common laurel as an energetic and skilful commander, for the asserted victories could not have been achieved, we fancy, without intelligent strategic combination against a subtle and baffling adversary.

The probabilities are that the backbone of the military power of Lopez has been broken at last. He may remain at the head of a vagabond band, and, in default of administrative ability at Asuncion, gather influence in time and work mischief; or he may be caught, and there be an end of him. Thus has come to a most desperate pass the iron-willed leader of one of the most resolute contests of history—a murderer with some of the talents of a Cæsar, and with the impending fate of an outlaw. Since ex-Minister Washburn has renewed his accusation that Lopez tortured and shot his brothers and brothers-in-law, and flogged his sister, besides murdering a cabinet officer, a chief-justice, thirty priests, and some others—and since these enormities seem not to want the most tragic confirmation—it is not probable that any sympathy will follow their miserable author.

GRANT AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

From the N. Y. World.

A Massachusetts manufacturing company appear to have come to the conclusion, on other than Scriptural grounds, that it is more blessed to give than to receive, and our amiable President, who is always happy to find anybody in this temper, is, of course, the object of their beneficence. We decline to gratify the obvious desire of the lively and munificent manufacturers by advertising their names or their wares; but some of our greener neighbors have been lured into doing it, and we gather from the laudatory descriptions of the gift to our national recipient that it is a set of cutlery, consisting of sixty-two knives and forks. "The latter," the reporter is careful to inform us, "are two-pronged." As it is understood that the trenchant, and not the acute, implement is that which our good President prefers in conveying sustenance to the imperial mouth, the latter weapon is obviously superfluous to him except as a tooth-pick; and the advantages which the bident enjoys for the fulfilment of that function over its three and four tined modifications are so plain that we cannot too highly commend the delicate consideration which the givers showed in selecting that simple dilemma for the Presidential fork.

But, in all seriousness, it is perfectly plain that this present, and any other such present as this, is not made because its giver admires Grant, but because he wishes to get notoriety for himself. In the days of Lincoln there was an untutored child of the forest who built that potentate chairs of buckhorn for the sake of standing guard over it in an absurd suit of furs, to the contemptuous mirth of American visitors to the White House and the dismay and disgust of the diplomatic emissaries from the effete monarchies of Europe. But this venerable imbecile only wished, at worst, to gratify his personal vanity, and sought no ulterior end. He did not manœuvre for a mission, on the strength of his chair, nor was he a professional chair-maker who sowed this chair in the Presidential precincts with the expectation of reaping orders for more. But these Massachusetts cutlers have evidently given Grant his knives and forks as the boot-maker of Buffalo built Grant his boots—as the cheapest investment of equal value which they could make in advertisements. They are possibly not very much to blame in taking advantage of so excellent an advertising medium as General Grant proves to be. But what shall be said of a President who permits himself to be used in this manner, as if he were a show-case or a dead wall for the display or the panegyric of tradesmen's wares?

It is a pity, as long as he will do this sort of thing, that he should not be properly "farmed" and utilized to the fullest extent. Some energetic advertising agents have already leased the fence which conceals the foundation of the new Post Office, with intent to let it out for advertisements; and it is reported that the cliffs of the White Mountains are emblazoned with the announcement of patent medicines. But Grant is much more public than the Park fence, and not nearly so inaccessible as the White Mountains. And he possesses the advantage over both of them that he is peripatetic and they are stationary. An expenditure of a few dollars on him in any wares whatever—for he refuses nothing—bears fruit in newspaper paragraphs from Maine to Georgia. Why should not Dent take possession of him and turn an honest penny out of him by sub-letting him to advertisers? There is evidently much money in the scheme. Who will carry it out?

WESTERN DEMOCRATS ON THE MARCH.

From the N. Y. Times.

General Rosecrans has not counselled in vain. His letter to the Ohio Democracy, declining the nomination that had been tendered him, and setting forth the necessity for change in the platform and tactics of the party, has imparted force and direction to Western opinion upon the subject. In Indiana and Wisconsin, Democratic journals had proclaimed the growth of a desire to shake off the old Copperhead issues, and to deal with living, practical questions under the leadership of men who realize the drift of the revolution which the war accomplished. But the view was vague and intangible. General Rosecrans gave courage to those who cherished it, and in the Wisconsin Convention they achieved a partial triumph. The platform adopted by that body was mild and rational compared with the utterances which have hitherto prevailed.

The Democratic Convention of Minnesota has taken a similar though a yet larger stride in advance of those who guide the affairs of the party in the Eastern States. Minnesota boasts of a bracing and exhilarating atmosphere, and a go-ahead, energetic people. These characteristics may or may not explain the determination of the Democracy of the State to be bound no more by the traditions of Tammany. This only is certain—the convention whose proceedings we chronicled on Wednesday declared by a formal resolution "that the Democracy of Minnesota desire to act independently of mere forms and theories which have lost their substance," and "to consign settled questions to the past." The declaration might have been more explicit. A statement of the questions which the members of the convention were willing to consider settled would have been useful. But none can doubt what they are. And with this resolution on record none can doubt that the Minnesota Democrats, in discarding "forms and theories which have lost their substance," repudiate opinions and purposes to which the New York Democracy still obstinately cling.

The position assumed in this regard derives additional significance from the fate which attended an attempt to commit the Minnesota Democracy against the fifteenth amendment. The resolutions reported by Mr. Cassidy to the recent convention at Syracuse, and by that body unanimously adopted, echo the stale prejudices in opposition to the amendment. The Democrats of Minnesota, wiser in their generation, voted down a proposition to express hostility to the amendment on the ground—as explained in behalf of the committee—that such a resolution "would be a dead weight on the Democratic party." "With this resolution out of the platform," said one of the delegates, "they might be successful; with it in the platform, defeat was certain." So opposition to the fifteenth amendment was quietly consigned "to the past."

These incidents are not without a moral. They prove that the policy expounded by General Rosecrans has strong and active supporters in the Democratic party, and that while its Eastern magnates insist upon reviving exploded issues with every contest, the West will have no lot or part in the transaction. Out of a party thus divided good may some day come. Meanwhile, however, its chance of achieving any decisive victory cannot be great.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us "The Mill on the Floss," the second volume of Harper & Brothers' edition of George Eliot's works. This is the cheapest edition of this writer's works ever published, and the low price, 75 cents per volume, carries us back in imagination to the *ante bellum* period before books became luxuries that only rich men could indulge in. George Eliot is a writer who deserves to be known in every household, and we hope that the rivalry between the New York and Boston publishers of her works will have the effect of increasing her fame as a graphic story-teller, and as a writer of pure, forcible, and eloquent English.

From the same house we have received "Jenkins' Handy Lexicon," by Jabez Jenkins. This work is an encyclopedia in miniature; it is a dictionary of all except the most familiar words, and it gives just the kind of information that everybody wants about terms that everybody ought to know, but which nobody does know just when the knowledge is wanted. The principal scientific and technical terms are given, and also foreign moneys, weights and measures, common Latin and French phrases, many of the names of classical mythology, and others too numerous to mention. This is a book that can be carried in the pocket for handy reference, and that cannot fail to prove of immense utility to all classes, learned and unlearned.

Messrs. Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger also send us "In Silk Attire," by William Black—a well-written novel of English and continental society.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co., and also from Turner Brothers & Co., we have received the October number of *The Sunday Magazine*, edited by Dr. Guthrie. This periodical has attained a remarkable and well-deserved reputation both in England and the United States.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received "Veronique," by Florence Marryatt. Published by Loring. The daughter of that gay old sea-dog, Captain Marryatt, is fast taking her place in the public estimation as one of the best female novel-writers of the day. The present work is her best, and in many respects it shows a decided advance over her previous efforts. The character of "Veronique" is drawn with much subtle skill, and the story, which has for its key-note Byron's lines—

"Man's love is of man's life a thing apart,
'Tis woman's whole existence"—

is one of more than usual fascination and interest.

The same house also sends us *Our Boys and Girls* for October 9, and *Appleton's Journal* for the same date. The last named is illustrated with an excellent copy of Meissonier's picture entitled "The Sonnet," which is much better engraved than is usual in this periodical, and is filled with an excellent variety of articles, including a sketch and portrait of Asa Packer.

—From J. P. Skelly & Co. we have received "Juliet; or, The Heiress," by Mrs. Margaret Hosmer. This is a religious story for children, and is suited for Sunday School libraries.

—From T. Ellwood Zell we have received Nos. 53 and 54 of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia," which is brought down to the title "Canada." The utility of this work becomes more apparent as it advances, and it is certainly the cheapest as well as the most complete publication of the kind ever issued in America.

A Confidence Operator.

An individual representing himself as M. D. Benkert, junior partner in the firm of Benkert & Son, shoe dealers, of Philadelphia, was arrested yesterday as a confidence man. The individual has been in this city for several days, boarding at one of our first-class hotels, and putting on style generally. On Sunday he attended one of our churches, and in the afternoon visited the Sunday-school connected with said church, and took an active part in the services. He afterwards called upon one of our fashionable tailors and ordered a suit of clothes, and the pants and vest were cut out. Upon information made at the Mayor's office he was arrested and committed to prison. Mr. Benkert, the person he represented himself to be, arrived in this city this morning, and the defendant will be taken to Philadelphia, where he has been engaged in several swindling operations. He is said to be an accomplished swindler and confidence man.—*Harrisburg Telegraph of yesterday.*

—A vigilance committee in Tennessee finds that it has hanged the wrong man.

—"The fossiliferous huzzas of the mob" are deprecated by the Louisville *Journal*.

—A remarkable pigeon in Michigan cut off its head by flying across a telegraph wire.

—An immense land-slide from a mountain in the Adirondack region is said to have completely divided the waters of Avalanche Lake.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz:—

FRIDAY, October 1.
New Holland—Governor John W. Geary, General John L. Swift.
Allentown—General John M. Thayer, U. S. Senator; Reese Davis, Esq.
Altoona—Hon. John Allison.

SATURDAY, October 2.
Berrysburg, Dauphin county—Governor John W. Geary, General John L. Swift.
Germantown, Philadelphia—General John M. Thayer, U. S. Senator; Reese Davis, Esq.
Beaver Falls—Hon. John Allison.
Upland, Delaware county—Hon. W. Townsend, Colonel G. W. F. Vernon.

MONDAY, October 4.
Pittsburg—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Parker's Landing, Venango county—Governor John W. Geary, General John L. Swift.
Manch Chunk—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey, General John M. Thayer.
Northumberland—Captain G. W. Curry.
Lancaster—Hon. William D. Kelley.
New Alexandria—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller.
New Garden, Chester county—Hon. W. Townsend.

TUESDAY, October 5.
Beaver—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
New Brighton (Evening)—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Oil City, Venango county—Governor J. W. Geary, General John L. Swift.
Bloomsburg—Hon. James Pollock.
Milton—Captain G. W. Curry.
Sharon—Hon. John Allison.
West Newton—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller.

WEDNESDAY, October 6.
Titusville—Governor J. W. Geary
New Castle—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq., Hon. John Allison.
Catawissa—Captain G. W. Curry, George D. Budd, Esq.
Harrison City—Hon. William Williams, General William Blakely, Colonel A. S. Fuller.

THURSDAY, October 7.
Mercer—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Kittanning—Hon. G. A. Grow.
Butler—Hon. William Williams, Col. H. C. Alleman.
Newton, Delaware county—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey, James W. M. Newlin, Esq.
Berwick—Captain G. W. Curry.
Irwin's Station—General John L. Swift, Colonel A. S. Fuller.
Lewisburg—Hon. James Pollock, General Joshua T. Owen.
Gettysburg—Major A. R. Calhoun, J. M. Vanderslice, Esq.
Lock Haven—Hon. J. H. Ela.

FRIDAY, October 8.
Meadville—Gov. J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Tyrone.
Millville—Captain G. W. Curry.
Sunbury—Hon. James Pollock.
Bellfonte—Hon. J. H. Ela.
Columbia—Hon. John W. Forney.
Chambersburg—Major A. R. Calhoun, J. M. Vanderslice, Esq.
Hollidaysburg—General John L. Swift.

SATURDAY, October 9.
Erie—Gov. J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott.
Corry—Hon. G. A. Grow.
Shamokin—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey, James W. M. Newlin, Esq.
Lebanon—Hon. James Pollock.
Freeburg, Snyder county—Hon. J. H. Ela, A. H. Chase, Esq.
Albion, Erie county—H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Jamestown—Hon. John Allison.
McAllisterville.
Mifflin.
Latrobe—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller.
Upper Darby, Delaware county—Hon. W. Townsend.
Ephrata—Major A. R. Calhoun, J. M. Vanderslice, Esq.
Saltsburg—General John L. Swift.

MONDAY, October 11.
Danville, Montour county—Gov. J. W. Geary.
Harrisburg—Hon. James Pollock.
Mount Pleasant—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller.

JOHN COVODE, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMERSLY, M. S. QUAY, W. J. P. WHITE, S. F. GWINNER, } Secretaries.
9 28

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES, FIFTH and LIBRARY Streets, SEPTEMBER 30, 1869.

ORDER No. 6.

I. Members will assemble at Headquarters, FRIDAY, October 1, 1869, at 7 o'clock P. M., SHARP, for Parade, and to attend the Republican demonstration at MOYAMENSING Avenue and WASHINGTON Street.

II. Equipments for sale at the Hall day and evening.

By order of
GEORGE TRUMAN, Jr., Chief Marshal.

JOSEPH K. MCCAMMON, CALEB P. KIMBER, } Ass't Marshals. 9 30 2t

☞ REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS at the following places:—

WATERFORD, FRIDAY, October 1, will be addressed by JACOB MULFORD, Esq., AND HON. WILLIAM H. GRACE.

PEOPLE'S MASS CONVENTION, AT CHEW'S LANDING, SATURDAY, October 2, will be addressed by HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL, CHARLES J. HOLLIS, AND HON. WILLIAM H. GRACE, the Irish Orator.

The "Tanners" will be in attendance at Chew's Landing. 9 30 3t

☞ FOR REPRESENTATIVE, FOURTEENTH DISTRICT, ROBERT KNOX MILLER. 9 22 12t*

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 303 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be entitled to subscribe, at par, for one share of new stock for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 30th inst.

Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscribing or in instalments of twenty five per cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and January, April, and July, 1870.

Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1869, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date.

On stock not paid for in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed in instalments from date of payment.

Subscription books will be opened October 1, and closed November 1, next.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at their office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, on and after Friday, October 15, 1869.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.
9 21 10t

☞ OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.

Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 303, for ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, issued to Clinton G. Stone, dated July 14, 1866, has been transferred on the Books of the Company, but the certificate has not been surrendered. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying the same, as the certificate belongs to the company. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1869. 9 24 tf

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20, 1869.

An Election for TEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held, agreeably to charter, at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 4 next, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
9 20 14t

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets. 9 25

☞ DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS.—FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT FIXED PRICES. Magnificent stock of the best Pianos of various manufacturers at lowest prices. Establishment of the One-price System, and Immense Reduction in Prices. The Finest Pianos in the market.
CHICKERING & SONS' PIANOS.
MARSCHALL & MITTAUER'S PIANOS.
IHNE & SON'S PIANOS. NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
WILLIAM H. DUTTON,
9 7 1m Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.

☞ COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD CO., maturing October 1, will be paid, free of taxes, on and after that date, at the Banking-house of
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM S. HILLES,
9 22 tf Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made, at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a company, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "The Philadelphia Banking and Savings Deposit Company," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to three millions of dollars. 7 9 2m*

☞ PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 9, 1869. The Board of Managers of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 1st of October next. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until October 1st. A. E. DOUGHERTY, Treasurer.
9 10 tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 824 CHESNUT Street 246

☞ LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will commence on MONDAY, October 4. Introductory Lecture by Professor MORRIS at 8 o'clock P. M. 9 21 12

☞ CHARLES GIBBONS HAS REMOVED his LAW OFFICE to the North American newspaper building, No. 112 S. THIRD Street, second floor, front. 9 22 1m

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26 tf

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf

☞ JOSE POEY, Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la mañana y de 3½ á 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueva (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH POEY, Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours—8 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 28tf

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.

THE BURNING OF EARLES' ART GALLERY.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—We have just examined, with the very greatest satisfaction, our Safe, purchased of you some years ago, and which passed through our destructive fire of last night.

We find the contents, without exception, entirely unharmed, merely slightly damp, and we feel now in a condition to commence our business again, having every book perfectly safe.

We shall in a few days require a larger one, an will call upon you.

Very respectfully, JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

9 3 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPION SAFES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.

Gentlemen:—In the year 1856 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and fire burning therein.

You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes.

The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 921 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, Marble Paper Manufacturer.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the Patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.

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HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans. 8 19 4p

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Patent Alum and Dry Plaster
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Cannot be Sledged!
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J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 31 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
E. COLEMAN, Superintendent.

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CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, 6-4 WIDE,
In original and exclusive patterns.
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Of the best English manufacture, of new and novel styles, many of them designed expressly for us.
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All the newest styles.
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9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

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AXMINSTERS,
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Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.

LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
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NEW STYLES
OF
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AMERICAN AND ENGLISH, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
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9 6 1m Two doors below Ninth, south side.

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OIL CLOTHS.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET,
9 9 wsm17trp PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET,
Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

CAUTION! BEWARE! FURNITURE.
THE TRICK OF TRADE EXPOSED!

It has been a plan of certain small houses in the furniture trade to give 5 or even 10 per cent. commission to parties from other trades and stores bringing or sending customers to them, and then charging purchasers a higher price for their furniture or else sending them an inferior article.

This is to caution parties not to go to stores where they are thus slily recommended by those interested advisers. Messrs. GOULD & CO. do not pay any commissions to carpet stores or any others, and can therefore afford to sell cheaper and give their customers the full benefit of this saving.

They have by honorable dealing, secured the largest furniture trade in the city, and hope to merit its continuance.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD!
N. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET Streets, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND St., Philadelphia. 9 23wfm3t

HOOP SKIRTS, ETC.

1115.—HOPKINS'

HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,
No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.

Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $3'25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 62c. to $1'40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Werley Corsets, $2'50, $3'50, $4'50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2'20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9'50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

WINDOW GLASS.

"WINDOW GLASS."

EVANS, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 613 MARKET STREET,
Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet day.
They are also receiving shipments of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at 9 25 3m
LOWEST MARKET RATES.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

NEWELL, LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL BUSINESS PHOTOGRAPHER, No. 724 ARCH Street, has every facility for taking photographs of country seats, in or out of the State. Merchants, manufacturers, and importers can have samples of goods photographed in the very best style. 9 17 1m

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THE BEST
CALIFORNIA WINES.

California, Hock, Claret and Sparkling, for Table Use.

California Port and Brandy, for Medicinal Purposes.

California Angelica and Muscatell, the Finest Ladies' Wines,

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PERKINS, STERN & CO.'S,

Nos. 14 and 16 VESEY Street, New York,
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For sale in Philadelphia by
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
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ROBERT BLACK & SON,
THOMPSON BLACK'S SON & CO.,
JAMES R. WEBB.
By A. H. HAYWARD, Germantown,
EWEN & BRO., Camden, New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—The Wines furnished us from time to time by your house have given entire satisfaction to customers, and are now a staple article in our trade. We are pleased to be able to say that we consider them entirely pure. Truly yours, SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Your Wines have become a staple article of merchandise with us, and give our customers universal satisfaction. From such examination as we have given them, and the reports we hear of them, we have no doubt of their strict purity. Respectfully, JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Our experience with your Wines and Brandies reaches back almost to the introduction of the goods to the people of the Atlantic States. We have taken pains, at different times, to submit them to scientific men for examination, and, from their reports, and the growing demand, we believe them pure and know them to give satisfaction. Yours, very truly,
8 2 mwf 2m EWEN & BROTHER.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Valletie, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
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LUMBER.

1869	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.	1869
1869	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.	1869
1869	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1869
1869	WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.	1869
1869	UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	1869
1869	SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY.	1869
1869	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1869
1869	CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING.	1869
1869	CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.	1869

11 3

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,
FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,
ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors,
WOOD MOULDINGS,
BRACKETS, ETC.
BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.
A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALLY, 5 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 1 No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 11 3wfm

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—As the Republican Invincibles were crossing the Chesnut Street Bridge, last evening, on their way to the Twenty-fourth ward meeting, they were attacked by a gang of ruffians, and several of their members sustained severe injuries. Those injured were taken to a drug store in the neighborhood, where their wounds were dressed. On the return of the club the members were attacked at the same place, and bricks were hurled at them from Twenty third street down to Sixteenth street, and several shots were fired. Mr. Harry Free was struck on the forehead with a brick and was seriously injured. He was taken to his home on Cherry street. Another member was shot in the stomach. The police officers entered into the melee with the attacking party, and one of them was seen to fire several bricks at the Invincibles. The shots fired are said to have come from weapons in the hands of the officers. Two of the Invincibles were arrested and taken to the Fifth District Station House, but none of the attacking party were molested.

—A meeting was held last evening in the First Baptist Church, Broad and Arch streets, to devise plans for aiding the Home lately established for the benefit of aged infirm members of the Baptist denomination.

—Michael O'Donnell, aged thirty-five years, residing at Coatesville, had his head and arm injured yesterday by being run over by a car on the Bridesburg Railroad. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 131¼.

—Secretary Seward is *en route* for Mexico City.

—The new legal-tender notes, now being printed, will be ready soon.

—The trial of the celebrated Gates will case has commenced at Yonkers, N. Y.

—A number of changes of postmasters were made in this State yesterday.

—Thomas Brown beat his wife to death in Boston on Wednesday night.

—Rufus Dwinnell, ex-Mayor of Bangor, Me., died in that city on Wednesday night.

—The New York Gold Room was in operation yesterday, the price reaching 131¾.

—The Philadelphia Councilmen were at the Burnett House, Cincinnati, last night.

—Bishop Lynch, of Toronto, C. W., leaves next week for Rome, to attend the Œcumenical Council.

—The editors of Texas, in convention, have nominated a straight Democratic ticket for that State.

—Governor Geary was present and made a speech at a Republican meeting at Norristown last night.

—Mr. Richardson, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has sent in his resignation, to take effect on January 1.

—Henry M. Watts, of Philadelphia, late Minister to Austria, and General Negley, of Pittsburg, are in Washington.

—The Judges of the Supreme Court are assembling in Washington to attend the opening of the Court next week.

—The President was photographed yesterday for the purpose of supplying a model for Clark Mills' equestrian statue.

—Jose Eddoy, Mexican Consul at San Francisco, fell dead of apoplexy at Mr. Seward's reception at San Francisco yesterday.

—The sixty-mile extension of the South Pacific Railroad, from Little Piney through the Bark Mountains to Lebanon, Mo., was completed yesterday.

—Mr. Pollock, Director of the Mint, has refused to make further removals for mere political reasons, urging that he cannot do so without injury to the interests of the Government.

—J. Cox, an emigrant, was shot on the steamer Bristol, from New York for Boston. The assassin was arrested. No provocation was given. The wound is dangerous, but not fatal.

—Secretary Cox and Secretary Robeson have issued orders allowing the clerks in their respective departments, from Pennsylvania and Ohio, eight days' leave of absence to go home to vote.

Foreign Affairs.

—Eugenie left Paris yesterday for the East.

—The population of Mexico, according to the new census, is 8,567,000.

—Mexican journals are discussing the topic of annexation to the United States.

—The American Consulate at Mexico City has been robbed of a large sum of money and valuables.

—The father of the murdered Paris family, it now appears, was strangled. His body has been found near Alsace.

—Lieutenant-Colonel Pedro Abar has been sentenced to death in Mexico for participating in the late attempt on the life of Juarez on August 20.

—The water from the Bitter Lakes has been let into the Suez Canal, and M. Lesseps has passed the entire length in fifteen hours in a steamship.

City Councils.

These bodies held their regular stated meeting yesterday afternoon.

Select Branch.—The Chamber was called to order at 3 o'clock, President William S. Stokley in the chair.

After the call of the roll, a quorum answering, the following communications were received:—

One from the Lyle Monument Committee, inviting Councils to attend the corner-stone laying. Accepted.

A number of petitions asking for the location of street lamps, water pipes, etc., were received and referred to appropriate committees.

Also, a number asking for the grading and paving of certain streets. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. Jones presented a resolution requesting the Board of School Controllers to inform Select Council of the disposition of that part of the loan for building school-houses allotted to the Twenty-first ward. Referred to the Committee on Schools.

A petition was received from the citizens of the Twentieth ward, asking for the building of a reservoir at Strawberry Mansion of 100,000,000 gallons capacity, and that a loan of $1,000,000 be solicited for that purpose. Referred to Committees on Finance and Water.

A resolution requesting the Mayor to return the resolution changing the place of voting in the Fifth division of the Second ward. Passed.

An ordinance authorizing certain transfers in the annual appropriation to the Board of Health and County Prison. Passed.

One for grading Quarry street and Kingsessing avenue, with an amendment appropriating $1560 to pay for the grading of Allegheny avenue. The ordinance, without the amendment, passed, after considerable discussion.

A petition asking that the name of Mary street be changed to Park avenue was referred to the Committee on Highways.

A communication was received from the Mayor informing the Chamber that he had signed certain bills.

A resolution authorizing the tramwaying of Court street, Eleventh ward. Passed.

An ordinance from Common Council appropriating $530 to pay for the services of a special detective, appointed by the District Attorney, being at the rate of $1200 per annum. Passed.

Also, resolution approving of the sureties of Samuel Wynn, Supervisor of the Twenty-fourth ward. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—This Chamber met at the usual hour, President Joseph F. Marcer in the chair.

An invitation was received from Joseph R. Lyndall, President of the Lyle Monument Association, to attend the laying of the corner-stone of the monument at Old Oaks Cemetery on Monday next. Accepted.

A petition to change the name of Mary street to Park avenue was referred.

Mr. Hanna presented a resolution for reference to change the name of State street.

Mr. H. Hubn presented a petition for a sewer on Hall street, Twenty-fourth ward.

Also, one for a gas lamp on Hare street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.

Also, a resolution of instruction to the Commissioner of Highways, to repair certain streets in the Fifteenth ward,

Mr. Jenner presented a resolution instructing the Engineer of the Water Works to effect a loan for the erection of a reservoir at Strawberry Mansion, to supply the citizens of the Twentieth ward. Referred to the Committee on Water Works.

Mr. Wagner presented a remonstrance on the part of the citizens of Germantown against the proviso in the ordinance of 1865 respecting the supply of water for Germantown.

Referred to the Committee on Water of Common Council.

Mr. Shoemaker, of Committee on Finance, presented an ordinance appropriating $530 to pay special detectives of the District Attorney. Agreed to.

Mr. Stewart, of Committee on Poor, offered a report, with a resolution, to make certain transfers in the annual appropriation to the Guardians of the Poor. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. H. Huhn, of the Committee on Markets, presented a report, with a resolution annexed, authorizing the Commissioner to make arrangements with the renters of stalls in the Second Street Market, to enable him to make repairs in 1870. Agreed to.

Mr. Meyers, of Committee on Police of Common Council, offered a resolution in reference to the erection of wooden buildings. Agreed to.

The following bills from Select Council were taken up:—

One authorizing certain transfers in the County Prison appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee on Finance of Common Council.

One from the Board of Health, making certain transfers in the appropriation to the Board of Health. Agreed to.

One from the Department of City Property, with an ordinance relating to the consolidation of the Departments of Markets, Wharves and Landings, and City Property. Agreed to.

Also, one authorizing the tramwaying of Court alley. Agreed to.

Also, one instructing the contractor on North Broad street to proceed forthwith and fulfil his contract. Agreed to.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution of instruction to the Committee on Highways, relative to the continuing of the Germantown, Norristown and Philadelphia Railroad track, to save the expense of erecting a bridge. Agreed to.

Mr. Huhn offered a resolution of instruction to the Clerk of Common Council, directing him not to sign any bills of $3644·55 for the repairing of Common Council chamber. Agreed to.

Mr. Stewart presented a resolution of request to the Chief Commissioner of Highways to grade certain streets. Agreed to.

Mr. Hetzell moved to resume the second reading of the bill making an appropriation to pay the former contractors for cleansing the streets. On the yeas and nays being called they stood—yeas, 6; nays, 17.

No quorum answering, Council adjourned.

THE ONEIDA IN A TYPHOON.

A private letter, dated "United States steamer Oneida, Hiogo, Japan, August 24," and addressed to a prominent clergyman of this city, which has been kindly placed at our disposal, thus describes the experience of that vessel in a typhoon in the Japanese waters:—

We have been in a typhoon, and are alive to tell the story. I have at different times during the cruise referred to these tempests, and expressed a hope that we might not encounter one. The time for our return was approaching so close that we had almost come to the conclusion that we should escape; but it was not to be. We left Yokohama on the 17th August, bound to this place; the weather for a week previously had been hot and muggy, leading some of the wise men to shake their heads solemnly and mutter that "this is a weather-breeder." We left under sail, and had scarce enough wind to carry us out of Yeddo Bay during the 17th and 18th. On the morning of the 19th we found ourselves on the coast between Yokohama and Hiogo, with a fine seven-knot breeze from the eastward, which being fair, permitted us to carry lower and topmast studding sails on both sides. At 12 noon, we were running along finely, the sky being cloudy and the barometer 29·90, but all observed a heavy sea running from almost southeast, which was supposed to indicate that there had been a blow a day or two previously. During the afternoon the wind increased, the barometer commencing to go down; but about sundown the sky broke away to the westward, and seemed to promise a pleasant night, or at all events a pleasant morrow. Suddenly, at 9 P. M., the wind freshened, with a rapidly falling glass. Took in all stunsails, then topgallant sails. Scarcely had these sails been furled than the fore topsail blew away, followed in a few minutes by the main topsail. We were thus left with merely a foresail. All hands were now called, hatches battened down, and every preparation made for what was plainly coming. At 12, midnight, the barometer stood at 29·35, when, with a sudden puff, away went the foresail in ribbons, and we were left scudding under bare poles. The log was hove and showed a speed of 7½ knots. About 1 A. M. of the 20th she broached to, and could not again be got before the wind; so after a great deal of difficulty we managed to set a main trysail and storm mizzen, the jib, fore topmast, staysail and other sails having in the meanwhile been blown into smithereens. At 2·30 a sea came into leeward and carried away our launch, second cutter, and dingey—all at one stroke—and put three feet of water in the hold of the ship. During all this time the barometer was steadily descending till 5 A. M., when it sank suddenly to 28·60, at which time it is estimated we were about twenty miles from the centre of the storm. The force of the wind for six or seven hours you can form no conception of: it came in gusts, like a perfect roar of artillery, so that on deck you could not hear a word, if your neighbor along side was shouting with all his force right in your ear. The sea was picked up by the gale and carried over the ship, so as to resemble a heavy wind storm. Everything on deck almost was smashed to pieces, and many of the men badly bruised. Fortunately, when the water got below steam had been gotten up, and putting on the syphon and bilge injection pumps, they freed her in a few minutes. The ship all the time was forced bodily down by the wind, and lay on her side with the lee rail under water. After 7 A. M. the barometer commenced to jump up, and by 9, the wind having hauled round to west, the storm was over. Such a sight as we presented was pitiable—boats carried away, ports knocked in, rails smashed, sails hanging in shreds from the yards. We looked a perfect wreck. We soon cleared everything up, however, and by two in the afternoon were steaming at the rate of eight knots an hour for this place. The Iroquois had a still narrower escape, though they did not get so near the centre of the hurricane. They left Yokohama two days after us, bound to Hong Kong, but on Friday morning they drifted on shore and had to let go both anchors and steam up to them. Their escape was almost miraculous. The Ashuelot is supposed to have got into Yokohama just before the gale came on. The Idaho is supposed to have been somewhere near, but nothing has been heard of her as yet. The Iroquois came in here yesterday with her *home* pennant flying. She lost an anchor and 120 fathoms of chain; we gave her an anchor and three cheers this morning when she left for Nagasaki. The Ocean Queen, a British steamer, within thirty miles of us, was hove down on her beam ends and lost all her boats, with everything on deck.

I send you with this a paper published here, which gives an account of this storm from the different vessels that have come in. There have no doubt been great disasters, which we shall hear of in time. Being so near the centre as we were, many ships would have gone to the bottom, but this ship is not one of that kind: give her sea-room, and I do not believe any storm can destroy her if properly cared for. She is as strong as wood and iron can make her, and the most perfect sea-boat I ever saw. If a man's fate is such that he must encounter a typhoon, he cannot do it in a more favorable condition than on board of the Oneida.

Our orders when leaving Yokohama were to come here, fill up with coal, and await further instructions. When the reports go up to the Admiral he may order us back, or to Shanghai. Of course we must have new boats and new sails, as well as an anchor in the place of the one we gave the Iroquois. This last vessel has orders to proceed to Hong Kong and make ready to go home. As I said before, she is flying her home pennant; of course they are all in good spirits at the prospect, but do not much like the idea of September in Hong Kong. She left New York four months ahead of us, so four months from this time we expect to have a *home* pennant flying of our own, and to receive instead of give three cheers. During that time we shall probably go to the north of China and slowly work down. Never having been to Shanghai, we are naturally anxious to take a look there before leaving the station. That will complete us so far as the Asiatic station is concerned. Batavia and Mauritius we take on the homeward track.

Dollars and Scents.

The Wilmington *Commercial* has this item among its editorials:—

A leading actress of what Olive Logan calls the "nude drama" had a benefit at one of the New York theatres a few nights ago, on which occasion the house was filled with odors suggestive of the "Balm of Ten Thousand Flowers." These sweet scents were diffused from the hundreds of bouquets held in the soft hands of soft young men to be laid at the feet of the fair actress. During the performance a huge bouquet—something larger than the lady herself—built at an expense of $500, was presented to the "queen of burlesque." This was followed by some ordinary, cheap affair, in the shape of hundred dollar and fifty dollar nosegays. It frequently happens that these floral offerings are presented by infatuated youths who are employed at salaries ranging from $1000 to $2500 a year; and where the dollars come from to purchase these scents would be a mystery, were it not for the frequent accounts of defaulting clerks.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises	5'56	Moon Rises	0'58
Sun Sets	5'43	High Water	10'38

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

T. S. Hood, / U. J. Hoffman, / Thomas U. Hand, \ Committee of the Month.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of Limerick	Antwerp	New York	Sept. 4
Bellona	London	New York	Sept. 11
Malta	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Sept. 14
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 15
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 17
Bremen	Havre	New York	Sept. 18
Main	Southampton	New York	Sept. 21
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 21
England	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 22
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 23
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 23
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 24
Etna	Liverpool	New York via Hal.	Sept. 25
Lafayette	Brest	New York	Sept. 25

FOR EUROPE.

City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 2
Smidt	New York	Bremen	Oct. 2
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Oct. 2
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 2
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 2
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 5
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 6
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 6
Malta	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 7
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 7
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 16

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 1
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 2
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 6
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

N. G. barque Meridian, Lenz, Bremen, Harjes & Co.

Barque Desdn, Gilkey, Bremen, Workman & Co.

Schr R. L. Tay, Baker, Portsmouth, Pine Knot Coal Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Ella Fish, Willey, 7 days from Portland, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.

Schr S. C. Tilman, Taft, 1 day from Port Deposit, Md., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Virginia, Bearse, 7 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Henry Harteau, Jones, 6 days from Portland, with stone to W. Struthers & Son.

Schr E. B. Emery, Clayton, from Boston.

Schr J. Satterthwaite, Kinney, from Boston.

Schr H. S. Brooks, Love, from Boston.

Schr C. S. Edwards, Corson, from Boston.

Schr Cordelia Newkirk, Huntley, from Boston.

Schr Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, from Boston.

Schr A. C. Buckley, Buckley, from New York.

Schr S. Clark, Griffin, from New York.

Schr A. S. Cannon, Cobb, from Fall River.

Schr W. H. Tiers, Gifford, from Salem.

Schr G. Taulane, Adams, from Providence.

Schr I. Thompson, Endicott, from Providence.

Schr Wave Crest, Davis, from Roxbury.

Schr M. H. Westcott, Gandy, from Dighton.

BELOW.

Brig Minna Traub—reported by tug America. Captain Virden also reports that the buoy on Fourteen Feet Bank has drifted down off Brandywine Light.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Foreign and coastwise arrivals for the month of September, 1869, as compared with the same period in 1868:—

	1869. For.	Coast.	Total.	1868. For.	Coast.	Tot.
Ships	2	..	2	4	1	5
Steamships	1	..	1	3	..	3
Barques	23	..	23	19	2	21
Brigs	24	30	54	24	33	57
Schooners	12	1050	1062	21	1194	1215
Sloops	..	780	780	..	795	795
Steamers	..	495	495	..	378	378
Barges	..	1320	1320	..	1167	1167
Boats	..	1573	1573	..	1564	1564
Total	62	5248	5310	71	5144	5215

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 30.—Thirteen barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

A. C. Conde, with brimstone, for Wilmington.

E. B. Timmons, with carboys, for Philadelphia.

John Hawkins, with marble, for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 30.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Major O'Reilly; Dell Hymes; Ticono; Satterlee; P. Abbe; and Flour City, all with coal, for New York.

James Hand, with coal, for Wilmington.

Otranto, with coal, for Chester. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 29th ult.

Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 29th ult.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Barque Sarah A. Staples, Staples, from Bangor, Me., for Montevideo, was spoken 29th Aug. lat. 29 N., long. 83 W.

Barque Mary Russell Mitford, Berry, hence for Stettin, in the Sound, Elsinore, 15th ult.

Barque Wm. Van Name, Craig, from New York for Marseilles, was spoken 8th ult. lat. 38 N., long. 11 W.

Barque Potomac, Carver, for Philadelphia or Bangor, sailed from Providence 27th ult.

Brig Cairo, Vance, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 29th ult.

Brig J. Bickmore, Henley, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, sailed from Portland 28th ult.

Schr Addie Murchie, Murchie, for Philadelphia, cleared at Jacksonville 24th ult.

Schr R. S. Dean, Cook, hence, at Pawtucket 28th ult.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CORNELIUS & BAKER was dissolved by mutual consent on July 2, 1869. The business of the manufactory will be settled and closed by ROBERT CORNELIUS, at No. 821 CHERRY Street, and that of the store by ISAAC F. BAKER, at No. 710 CHESNUT Street.

ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ISAAC F. BAKER,
WILLIAM C. BAKER,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. BAKER,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869.

The undersigned, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of CORNELIUS & SONS.

Having purchased the factories (No. 821 Cherry street and Fifth street near Columbia avenue), and all the machinery of the late firm, we are prepared to continue the manufacture and sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., at No. 821 CHERRY Street, Philadelphia.

ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869. 9 2 1m

CRAWFORD ARNOLD and ROBERT C. BAKER, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day formed a copartnership under the name of ARNOLD & BAKER. Having purchased the entire stock of goods of the late firm of Cornelius & Baker, at 710 CHESNUT Street, they are prepared to continue at that place the sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, Bronzes, etc. 9 2 1m

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY for BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street,
EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
Young men prepared for business or high standing in College. Circulars at No. 1220 CHESNUT Street.
Next session begins September 13th. 7 17 3m

JAMES PEARCE, M. B., ORGANIST ST. Mark's (No. 1409 SPRUCE Street), will continue his professional duties on OCTOBER 1. 9 30 mwf6

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 16 7w

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

A. R. TAYLOR'S SINGING ACADEMY, No. 812 ARCH Street, for class instruction in the rudiments of Singing, Vocalization, Glee and Madrigal Singing, will open on MONDAY, September 27. Circulars at the music stores and at No. 812 Arch street. 9 25 2w

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE.—Miss E. T. BROWN desires to announce that she will open on TUESDAY, September 21, at No. 4035 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia, the late Residence of the Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., a school for Young Ladies. Circulars may be had on application at the school, on and after Wednesday, September 15. 9 11 18t

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.
A First-class Primary Department.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. 9 18cf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $400 per annum. Apply at JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown
Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE, HANDSOME ARCH STREET RESIDENCE. No. 1128, 30 by 137. In thorough order, with modern improvements. Apply to [JOS. L. CAVEN, 8 31 No. 148 N. NINTH Street.

No. 131 EIGHTEENTH, ABOVE WALNUT Street, near Rittenhouse Square—The most complete and elegant medium size DWELLING in west part of city; larger floor solid walnut finish, every convenience; for sale, with possession. J. F. LIST, No. 629 WALNUT Street. 8 20 tuwtf

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS Have now possession of the entire premises No. 819 CHESNUT STREET, Where they are prepared to exhibit their NEW AND FRESH STYLES OF
LOOKING-GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.,
NEW CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
ROGERS' GROUPS
All late importations, received since their disastrous fire. 4 5 mwfsp

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON, FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
9 16 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NOW READY, FALL STYLES BOOTS and SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN.
BARTLETT, No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

LOST.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—A CERTIFICATE of New City Loan, No. 1529, for $4500, in the name of JOHN GARDE. Application has been made for a renewal of said certificate. Of no use to any one but
M. P. GARDE,
9 24 ftu 26t* No. 253 DEAN Street, Philadelphia.

MERRICK & SONS SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER
D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.
AND
RO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH R. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 126 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 2 22 6

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
9 23 169 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER, GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
8 5 fmw3 PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE
Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in
Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Over-seaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,
PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.
OFFICE,
S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT
9 17 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE LATEST AND BEST. THE PARHAM NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
(EASY TERMS).
Combining all the good qualities of the best machines in the market, with many new and admirable features not found in any other. Is adapted for every description of family sewing, and for light manufacturing purposes; is decidedly the most perfect, simple, and reliable Family Sewing Machine ever invented. It is elegant in style and finish; simple in construction; noiseless in operation; makes perfect work on every description of material; is perfectly free in all its movements, is very light running, and it is a pleasure for the operator to use it. Call and examine it at the Office of
The Parham Sewing Machine Company,
No. 704 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tmrp PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORES.
OLD STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.
NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.
BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.
We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

BLANKETS! LINENS! MUSLINS!
19 CASES BLANKETS.
19 CASES BLANKETS.
19 CASES BLANKETS.
ALL THE GRADES.
ALL THE GRADES.
ALL THE GRADES.
EVERY GOOD SIZE.
EVERY GOOD SIZE.
EVERY GOOD SIZE.
ONE BALE LINEN TABLE DIAPER.
GOOD LINEN TABLE DAMASKS.
TOWELS, NAPKINS, AND DOYLIES.
BEST WIDE SHEETINGS.
BEST PILLOW COTTONS.
BEST YARD-WIDE MUSLINS.
COOPER & CONARD, NINTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,
1 7 fsm PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST QUALITY "PIM BROS'. IRISH POPLINS," IN ALL COLORS.
OF THE IMPORTATION, AND FOR SALE BY
J. W. THOMAS, Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
9 11 rp PHILADELPHIA.

POPULAR PRICES FOR DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO., NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
1 18 tf PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp

AMUSEMENTS.

TRIUMPHAL RETURN OF THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS, THE LARGEST CIRCUS ON THIS CONTINENT,
After their triumphant visit to the Southern, Western, and Eastern cities.
SHORT SEASON ONLY ON THE ILLUMINATED GROUNDS, EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN RACE AND VINE,
Commencing
MONDAY, OCTOBER 4,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES EACH DAY, 2½ and 7½ o'clock.
Admission, 50 cents. Children under ten years, 25 cents.
THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS is the acknowledged best and most comprehensive establishment of merit, splendor, and attraction ever formed in the world, presenting all the ancient and modern beauties in a style of UNEXCEPTIONABLE TASTE AND GRANDEUR.
Foremost in the array of attractions, and standing without a peer among the novelties of the age, with whose fame the world rings, the management takes pleasure in naming
CROCKET'S DEN OF FEROCIOUS LIONS, under the control of Mr. Pierce, the successor of the world-renowned Crocket, and which will be exhibited in all their native savageness, unconquered, unsubdued, save by their one master—Mr. Pierce. The performances are equal to the magnificence of the outside glories. The most eminent artists, including the finest
LADY RIDERS,
of this or transatlantic worlds,
CONSTITUTE THE CIRCUS COMPANY, which numbers over 100 general artists, from the principal arenas and hippodromes of Europe.
Among the prominent members will be found:—
Mr. THOMAS WATSON, Principal Pad Rider.
Mr. JAMES E. COOKE, The great Leaper and Four Horse Rider.
DON MARQUESE, The Brazilian Bare Back Hurdle Rider.
FREDERICK WATSON, In his principal act of Horsemanship.
HERR HALLAM, In his Physical Exploits with the Cannon Ball.
SHAPPY AND WHITNEY, The daring Trapezists and Gymnasts.
CHARLES SANDS, The Champion Tumbler.
SAM LONG, The great Clown.
FRANK WHITTAKER, The Man of Wit, Humor, and Sentiment.
CHAS. CONRAD AND HIS TALENTED SONS (Charles and Henry) in their Acrobatic Feats.
M'LLE CARLOTTA DE BERG, Premiere Equestrienne of the world.
M'ME CECILLE WATSON, Scenic Equestrienne.
Miss JEANNETTE WATSON, English Equestrienne (from Astley's, London).
M'lle HENRIQUES, The daring Horsewoman.
Miss GRACE BELLAIR, From the Alhambra Palace, London.
Miss AMANDA LEESOM, From the Anglo-American Circus.
M'lle JOSEPHINE, Special favorite of Europe.
Miss JENNIE ST. CLAIR, From the Royal Hippodrome, Paris.
With other Riders, Vaulters, Gymnasts, Lady and Gentlemen Performers, etc.
The scene of splendor with the DROVE OF DROMEDARIES AND THE ENORMOUS LIVING LION
Loose in the streets, will be given MONDAY MORNING, leaving the Grounds at 10 o'clock, and will pass through Vine to Tenth, to Market, to Eighteenth, to Chesnut, to Second, to South, to Eighth, to Market, to Third, to Arch to Eighth, up Eighth to the place of Exhibition.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten years, 25 cents. Doors open each day at 1½ and 7 o'clock.
Performance commences at 2½ and 7½ o'clock. 9 29

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.
CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO., Proprietors and Directors
D. DE VIVO, Business Manager
The Management has the honor to announce to the public of Philadelphia and its vicinity that a season of Twelve Nights of GRAND ENGLISH OPERA will be given by PAREPA ROSA ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, when will be produced Wallace's charming opera, MARITANA! MARITANA! with Madame PAREPA ROSA, Mrs. E. SEGUIN, Messrs. W. CASTLE, A. LAURENCE (his first appearance in Philadelphia), S. C. CAMPBELL, and F. HOWARD.
Conductor, Mr. CARL ROSA
TUESDAY—Debut of the young and successful Prima Don

Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1869.

THE RUSH BEQUEST TO THE PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY.

The report of the committee of the Philadelphia Library appointed at a meeting of the stockholders to consider the bequest of the late Dr. James Rush, is published in another portion of the present issue of The Telegraph. It will be seen that it recommends the acceptance of the legacy, and as we also give place to a communication warmly urging its rejection, both sides of the controversy are well presented in these publications. The proposition of the committee that "so much of the present collection of books and other property of the company as may by the directors be deemed expedient shall be retained in the present or some other central position for general use and circulation," effectually disposes, however, of the principal difficulty involved in the acceptance of the bequest.

Making all due allowance for the burthensome conditions annexed to the will, they are still insufficient to justify the rejection of the grandest gift to literature ever made in this country, if the convenience of the stockholders in obtaining the books which enter into general circulation is not seriously interfered with, as it would not be under the proposed arrangement. The man who contributes a million of dollars to the purchase of a site, the erection of a magnificent library building, and the creation of a fund from which, a few years hence, three or four times as much annual income as the present annual revenues of the Philadelphia Library will be derived, may well be pardoned for requiring that his mortal remains shall repose beneath the monument he wishes to raise, for desiring the publication of his own works, and even for an attack upon the newspapers. Eccentric as he was, his eccentricities did not prevent him from performing a good and noble action, which is only too rarely imitated. His desire that a family name should be honored and perpetuated is common to nearly all the men who make large donations to charitable or literary purposes, and in respecting it the stockholders will do no more than the orphans of Girard College, the habitues of the Astor Library, the frequenters of the Smithsonian Institute, the scholars of the Cornell University, or the beneficiaries of a hundred kindred institutions. With all the faults of the proposed site, it is on the proper thoroughfare—Broad street; and a generation hence, when that magnificent avenue is adorned with splendid structures throughout its entire length, it will be a matter of little importance that the building is "too far down town." With facilities for the supply of the ordinary wants of the stockholders at the present or some other convenient and central location, and with a grand building on the leading avenue where choice treasures can be safely stored and displayed to the best advantage, provision will be made for the permanent establishment of one of the finest libraries in the world.

THE CASE OF SURGEON GREEN.

The court-martial of Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Green, of the United States steamer Nipsic, for disobeying the orders of his superior officer, has attracted much attention, not only in naval circles but throughout the country. The principle involved in this case is one of great importance to the welfare of the naval service, and it ought to receive a full and candid consideration at the hands of those who are interested in promoting the efficiency and dignity of the naval service. The offense of Surgeon Green consisted in disobeying the orders of Lieutenant Commander Thomas O. Selfridge, the commanding officer of the Nipsic, who ordered him to take from the sick list an enlisted man, who in the opinion of the surgeon was not in a fit condition to go on duty. Surgeon Green consequently declined to obey the order, when he was placed under arrest by Lieut. Commander Selfridge, who ordered the man to go on duty in spite of the surgeon's protest. The court-martial which tried the case found Surgeon Green guilty on the first two counts of the charge preferred against him—namely, treating with contempt his superior officer while in the execution of his office, in dissenting from an order to take a seaman off the sick list, and disobeying a lawful order in thus refusing obedience, and sentenced him to be suspended from rank on furlough pay for the term of two years, and to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy, the order of reprimand to be read to the officers and men of each naval station and vessel in commission. On the third charge, of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in being intoxicated, Mr. Green was acquitted. The Secretary of the Navy practically acknowledged the injustice of this sentence by remitting the sentence of suspension from rank and pay, and in making his order stating the facts of the case a "sufficient reprimand."

We understand from a reliable source that it was given in evidence before the court-martial that the seaman in question was in reality not in a fit condition for duty, and that after the surgeon was placed under arrest, he was practically excused from duty by the executive officer, who merely required him to report at muster in order to make a show of obedience to the order of the commanding officer. There are few persons outside of the navy who would find any difficulty in deciding upon the justice of this case, but there are some points with which the public are not familiar that have an important bearing. The surgeon of a naval vessel is required by law to keep an accurate daily record of each case under his care, and opposite to the name of each patient he gives a description of his symptoms, and whether in the surgeon's opinion he is entitled to a pension. This record is accepted at the Pension Bureau as sufficient evidence, in case of an application for a pension from the man himself, or, in the event of his death, of his widow. When a man is taken off the sick list, or in the event of the suspension from duty of the surgeon, of course this record ceases; and, in case of his death or permanent disability, there is nothing to show that he is entitled to receive a pension from the Government.

This case of Surgeon Green is in a great measure analogous to that of Engineer Tower, who, during the war, refused to close his furnace doors when commanded to do so by the captain of the vessel. Mr. Tower's excuse was that he had already more steam than he could safely carry, and that he could not close his furnace doors without imminent danger of exploding his boilers. In spite of this he was placed under arrest, court-martialled, found guilty, and sentenced to a severe punishment. The more onerous portions of the sentence were remitted by the Secretary, as in the case of Mr. Green, and the Engineer was simply reprimanded.

These conflicts of authority show conclusively that there is an urgent necessity for a reconstruction of the navy, and a more exact definition of the duties and responsibilities of the officers in charge of different departments. It cannot be disputed that in both of the instances cited the commanding officers were clearly in the wrong, and the surgeon and engineer in the right, and it is simply an outrage that the one should be upheld and the other punished. It may be necessary for the sake of discipline that the supreme power should be in the hands of the commanding officer, but there ought to be some way of holding him to strict account for the proper use of the power entrusted to him.

The result of these and similar annoying interferences on the part of the line officers is, that the staff of the navy is rapidly becoming demoralized. There are now a number of vacancies in the medical corps which it has been found impossible to fill with proper persons, because educated physicians will not submit to this kind of treatment, and they prefer to give the navy a wide berth. We sincerely hope that Congress will take the matter in hand at its next session, and make such a reorganization of the navy as will do away with the spirit of old fogyism that now rules it, and by a more accurate definition than exists at present of the responsibilities, duties, and privileges of each officer, promote harmony among the staff and line, raise the standard of efficiency in the service, and do away with the dissatisfaction that now exists. There is certainly no encouragement for educated surgeons and engineers to enter the navy as it is now managed, and these officers are of quite as much importance as those who have command on deck.

President Juarez, in his recent address to the Mexican Congress, on the occasion of its reassembling on the anniversary of independence, congratulated the members that they could then, for the first time in the history of the republic, celebrate the national anniversary in the midst of universal peace, a general obedience to the laws, and ability on the part of the Government to repress rebellion and disorder as fast as they arose. This is, indeed, an occasion for rejoicing, and it is to be hoped that Mexico has been at last emancipated from chronic anarchy.

Getting Off Easy.—The keeper of an insane asylum in Yorkshire, England, deputed two lunatics to administer to another a warm bath, and as the result the poor man was boiled to death. The keeper lost his situation, but did not lose his head.

All the Republican journals of Chicago except one repudiate the regular Republican candidates, and support the Citizens' Reform ticket. There is some prospect of purging and purifying the Republican party of that city, at least.

A Human Deficit in Austria.—The Vienna *Wanderer*, under the above startling title, presents some curious statistics in reference to the population of Austria. In every 10,000 inhabitants 353 deaths occur in Austria and Hungary, 258 in France, 290 in Prussia, 250 in Holland, 220 in Great Britain and Ireland, 222 in Belgium, and 361 in Spain. Thus Austria outranks immoral France, and almost equals demoralized Spain, in the rate of mortality. With respect to education, for every 10,000 inhabitants the number of scholars at the elementary schools is in Austria and Hungary 830, in France 1160, in Prussia 1520, in Holland 1280, in Great Britain and Ireland 1100, in Belgium 1140, in Spain 700. It thus appears that the two countries having the highest rate of mortality have the lowest proportion of scholars. In regard to the number of births, Hubner shows that for every 10,000 inhabitants there are 403 births in Austria and Hungary, 269 in France, 404 in Prussia, 351 in Holland, 349 in Great Britain and Ireland, 300 in Belgium, and 400 in Spain. If we consider the increase of the population by the excess of births over deaths, we find that it averages for every 10,000 inhabitants, 50 in Austria and Hungary, 31 in France, 114 in Prussia, 92 in Holland, 129 in Great Britain and Ireland, 78 in Belgium, and 39 in Spain. A close comparison of these figures shows that for every 10,000 inhabitants Austria has an increase of 64 less than Prussia, 79 less than England, 42 less than Holland, and 28 less than Belgium. This is an important loss both in material and intellectual respects, a physical deficit which arises from an extravagant expenditure of life consequent mainly upon the drafts made by immense standing armies upon the vitality and stamina of the country.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 230 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA October 1, 1869.
THE OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY pays its Quarterly Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. TO-DAY, at the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Office, No. 230 WALNUT Street. The Earnings of the Road:—For the last quarter, $445,000; for the last month, $174,300; and for the last week, $53,200. 10 1 6t*

☞ PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY, NINTH Street, south of Locust. Medical Department. Session 1869-70 commences October 6, at 7½ o'clock, with a General Introductory by JOHN O'BYRNE, Esq. Free to the public. Students desirous of attending College will call upon the Dean, W. PAINE, M. D., at the University, from 9 to 4. 9 13 tuw 10t

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

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We are again receiving the celebrated **HURON BLANKETS** which have heretofore met such unprecedented sale. Attention is specially directed to the quality, size, and weight of these BLANKETS. They are manufactured expressly for our sales, and will not be found in any other establishment.

HURON GOLD MEDAL BLANKETS.
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HURON PREMIUM BLANKETS.
HURON EXTRA SUPER BLANKETS.
CRIB BLANKETS, EVERY QUALITY.

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MARSEILLES, DIMITY,
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We aim, in the above goods, to be able to show every customer the kind desired, and at the right price.

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Invite the attention of Families, Public Institutions, and the Proprietors of Hotels, Boarding Houses, and Shipping, to their large new stock of

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,

Comprising all the varieties of style and width in every description of

Linen Sheetings,
Pillow-Case Linens,
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Piano, Table, and Melodeon Covers,
Table Cloths, all sizes,
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Linen Table Covers,
Barnsley Crumb Linens,
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SHIRT BOSOMS,

MADE UP OURSELVES FROM LINEN OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, AND GUARANTEED TO BE OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY.

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STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S

OPENING OF SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

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SILKS, SILKS,

BLACK SILKS, FANCY SILKS,
BLACK SILKS, FANCY SILKS,
BLACK SILKS, FANCY SILKS.

ONE CASE POULT DE SOIE AT $2·00,

Embracing the New Shades in

MAROON, LAVENDER,
MODE, PINK,
PEARL, BLUE,
CHERRY, GREEN.

ONE CASE POULT DE SOIE AT $2·50,

In all the New Shades.

ONE CASE VERY WIDE AT $3·00,

Same Goods sold recently at $3·50.

BLACK SILKS, $1·87.
BLACK SILKS, $2·00.
BLACK SILKS, very cheap, $2·25.
BLACK SILKS, $2·50.
BLACK SILKS, $3·00.

TWENTY-FIVE PIECES

STRIPED AMERICAN SILKS,

A New Article, Very Desirable.

ONE CASE VELOUR POPLINS,

In Entirely New Shades, $2·00.

ONE CASE VELOUR POPLINS,

Entirely New Shades, $1·50.

ONE CASE VERY RICH LYONS SILK POPLINS.

ALL-WOOL PLAID POPLINS,

All-Wool Plaids, 62.
All-Wool Plaids, 75.
All-Wool Plaids, 87.
Rich Diagonal Plaids, $1·00.
Blue and Green Plaids.
Black All-Wool Poplins, 87, $1·00, $1·25.

After months of preparation our DRESS GOODS stock is now complete, and our patrons have the opportunity to select their dress fabrics from an unsurpassed assortment, the prices now, as heretofore, being always at the bottom of the market.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL EMPORIUM,

CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

Mr. Bigelow Retires.

As was foreseen by those who know anything of the interior arrangements at the *Times* office, Mr. Bigelow has finally retired from that journal. His career came definitely to an end there on Wednesday evening, but he lingered around the loved spot until yesterday noon, when a solemn conclave of the gentlemen at the heads of the several departments was held. Anybody who knew much about the personal proclivities of Bigelow and the proclivitous personalities of Jones, could have told that the shock must come sooner or later. It has come sooner, and all the departments in the office of the *Times* are in a state of oscillation, and no one is found worthy to stand in Mr. Raymond's shoes. Meanwhile, during the nine days' wonder of Mr. Bigelow's editorship of the *Times*, it was entertaining and instructive for an impartial observer to read the advice which a bevy of commiserative weeklies bestowed upon him. *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* was particularly fruitful of warning, and went so far as to prescribe a programme for him. Now that Mr. B. has finally gone, it seems that no one is to take his place. A little while ago the *Tribune* had its managing editor decapitated; now the *Times* has submitted to the same beheading process. It has become the fashion to dispense with managing editors among New York newspapers. During the short time Mr. Bigelow remained, he earned his $250 per week easily, taking comfortable little trips to Long Branch, and leaving the well-planned machinery he had left behind to work itself. I presume the columns of the *Times* will now resume the heavier appearance which they wore previous to the ex-editor's advent.

The Episcopal Convention.

The Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church has commenced. It is being held in St. John's Church, Varick street, and among the audience were a large number of the most fashionable *devotes* in New York. Among the distinguished of the audience were S. B. Ruggles, Erastus Brooks, Secretary Fish, ex-Judge Ulshoeffer, Julian C. Verplanck, and ex-Judge Vanderpoel. As yet the convention has not had time to discuss the ritualistic charges which are to be brought against Father Morrell and Dr. Ewer. Their time is coming, however. All the feminine worshippers of St. Alban's are interested in these charges. The investigation will possess all the interest of a criminal trial, with all the spirituality of a pious dilemma. When it is over we shall definitely know whether lights, flowers, incense, processions, genuflexions, etc., are the thing or not.

What Becomes of all the Croton?

We are being visited by the same plague, the want of water, that has recently caused a cry to go up from Philadelphia. This morning at seven o'clock a well-conceived plan for sprinkling the streets goes into operation. The highways have been exceedingly dirty during the past few days, and the waste of Croton over them has been shameful. That waste is to be repaired to-day, October 1. Four steam engines are to be stationed at the foot of Grand street, the Battery, Canal street, and Twenty-third street, for the purpose of sprinkling the streets. There is one thing, however, in which we are much more saving of water than you. Our Biddies don't deluge the pavements, as a religious duty, any time between seven and eight o'clock on Saturday mornings. That is an institution peculiar to the City of Brotherly Love and the Fairmount Water Works.

Mr. Fisk's Body-Guard.

The Wall street panic has occupied Mr. Fisk's time so much that he has not been able to attend to the interests of his newspaper. He has, however, succeeded in surrounding himself with a body-guard, which the Sheriff granted him upon Mr. Fisk's making special application to him. The sum paid to this body-guard was $15 apiece, and the sum offered to the Sheriff $500. Such are the trials of a successful gold gambler. Uneasy lies the head that wears a head of hair like Jim Fisk's. Royalty amid revolution was not in more danger than the Admiral was among the *sans culottes* of the Gold Room. One day this week a gentleman made the remark to him that he ought to be a happy man. "Happy!" he exclaimed. "Me happy—me, who live day and night in an atmosphere of pistols? Not if I know it!" And he forthwith went up to the Opera House to look over the cast of the *Tempest*.

Apropos of

Amusements.

I might say that Miss Lisa Weber is to appear as "Ariel" in the *Tempest*, to be produced on Monday evening at the Grand Opera House. As the last lingering exponent of the leg-business, and as a most vivacious young creature, I presume she will attract a good many young New Yorkers. But what do you think of Miss Western as "Miranda?" That will be very sweet, will it not?

George Francis Train

has been making a speech at the Fifth Avenue Hotel about gold gambling. He thinks the Wall street panic originated in London, and that Peter B. Sweeny fanned the flame. He says that the Government is the greatest gambler out, and that the only cure is for Grant to either demand instant payment of the Alabama claims or to declare war. He declares that "he told us so" years ago, and that precisely what has happened in Wall street within the past week was predicted by him. All through his speech Mr. Train labored under great excitement, and strained off his blue coat several brass buttons that were grabbed for by the crowd.

The New Pavement

along Fifth avenue is thought to be a fraud which brought money to the Ring politicians, and probably the members of the Common Council of Philadelphia, who were lately here, prognosticated the fact that in six months' time it would all have to come up. The mixture of hot pitch, wood, sand, and pebbles which was lately put down along the avenue between Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth streets, had to be taken up in three weeks' time, and in many other places the pavement is extremely loose.

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW FALL GOODS IN THE PIECE.—*Choice assortment of new styles, to be made up to order, into all kinds of Gents', Youths', and Boys' Clothing. Satisfaction guaranteed in all respects. Prices lower than the lowest. Style, fit, and workmanship equal to the best.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

NOW IS THE TIME to repair the inroads made upon the physical strength by the heated term which has closed with September. The vitality that has been oozing through the pores in the form of perspiration, for the last three months, requires to be replaced, as a preparative to the cold season which makes such disastrous havoc with relaxed and untoned systems. The reserve of vigor with which the stoutest man commences the summer campaign is drained out of him at its close, and unless by some means he acquires a new stock of vital energy wherewith to encounter the shock of a colder season, he may droop and wither like the falling leaves whose life-juices are exhausted. If it is thus with the strong, how much more perilous is the condition of the weak and ailing! Their reason must suggest to them, more forcibly than these printed words, the necessity for *invigoration*, and the world having decided, after an experience of almost a quarter of a century, that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS embrace such restorative properties as are not possessed by any other tonic and alterative preparation in existence, the importance of resorting to that great RENOVATOR AND REGULATOR OF THE HUMAN MACHINE, at this critical season, is as obvious as the light of day. Let all who desire to escape an attack of chills and fever, bilious remittent fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, dyspepsia, rheumatism, hypochondria, or any other of the diseases of which the fall season is the prolific parent, have recourse promptly to this celebrated preventive and restorative.

MR. JOHN WANAMAKER, the best known clothier in Philadelphia, has made "Receptions" an essential feature to gentlemen in this city. No longer are the ladies allowed to monopolize the delights of the "Opening Day;" the sterner sex are now beginning to regard these as a necessity, and are in no wise inclined to neglect them. This assertion cannot be questioned by any who have seen the hundreds of visitors thronging the spacious rooms of Mr. Wanamaker, on Chesnut street, yesterday. The occasion was alike pleasurable to the proprietor and his guests, and was a complete success. Many who came without any prepossession in favor of the house, and some even with prejudices against it, could not but be well pleased, and give a hearty approval, while the friends and customers of Mr. Wanamaker were enthusiastic in their congratulations of him, and of themselves, too, in view of their prospects for beautiful dress this season. It was a success on the appearance which the place was made to assume. Pictures and flowers, hanging baskets and pyramids, tastefully-arranged goods, everything that could contribute to that end, was brought into service to make the house beautiful and attractive; and yet, so skilfully were all these decorations arranged, as never once to suggest the idea that this was any other than a place of business, and business only was the meaning of it all. The taste and judgment everywhere displayed in the getting up of the house spoke volumes of promise in reference to the clothing manufactured there. Good taste is the first requisite of a first-class tailor.

And yet only the half has been told; for the endless and tasteful assortments of dress and business cloths displayed were superior to all previous stocks ever offered in our city. Such ready-made clothing, we hesitate not to assert, was never before offered for sale in Philadelphia, let alone manufactured here—silk-lined, velvet collars, quilted and embossed—everything which has heretofore been regarded as the fine touches and finishes which were the special prerogatives of the finest custom-made garments. Mr. Wanamaker, one of the hardest working and yet most composed business men in our city, has unequalled facilities for furnishing the best clothing in all grades of goods, and his policy of honorable dealings with all has developed his trade into immense proportions.

In his palatial Chesnut street store he has one hundred and thirty three salesladies, salesmen, and cutters, and to supply the constant needs of these affable employes, four hundred hands are constantly at work. At his well-established house at Sixth and Market streets, one hundred and fifty salesmen and cutters are always as busy as so many bees, and they keep just as steadily busy plying the needle eight hundred hands. Thus, Mr. Wanamaker takes daily upon his shoulders the responsibility of supporting fifteen hundred people, and yet bears the burden so easily as to have a cheery word for everybody he meets.

Truly, Mr. Wanamaker has found the secret of success and happiness for himself in doing good to others; and never have we seen him look more contented than when—as we saw him on a bright morning last summer—at the head of his Mission School of hundreds of children, he was leading them for a pleasant recreation into green pastures and beside still waters. Like a modest man as he is, he hides many of his virtues, but one so plain as to be visible to all is that he has succeeded in establishing

A FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING HOUSE.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

OPEN OPEN

EVERY DAY.

OPEN OPEN

ON THURSDAYS.

OPEN OPEN

ALL THE TIME.

OPENING OPENING

Now and for several days past,

The most extensive importation of

FALL AND WINTER STUFFS FOR MEN'S WEAR,

Ever before Displayed in this City,

comprising as it does every STYLE, QUALITY, AND COLOR of the *Newest Designs in Plain and Fancy* CLOTH, CASSIMERE VESTINGS, and OVERCOATINGS.

Our assortment is full up, and *ready for public inspection.*

Polite and experienced Salesmen will show you gentlemanly attention, and you will not be asked to buy.

A cordial invitation is here extended to the public. *Come to-day*, or any time, as we are

OPEN OPEN

EVERY DAY.

RESPECTFULLY,

CHARLES STOKES,

No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

[COPY.]

1869-70.

FALL CIRCULAR

OF

OAK HALL

to announce that our preparations for the present season are fully equal to the last two or three years, would be sufficient assurance that Oak Hall is the place to buy your Fall and Winter Clothing.

But to all former inducements we add

A MUCH REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES.

Distancing all competitors on this one vital point.

AN IMPROVED AND REORGANIZED CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

New and better Cutters, men of unsurpassed taste.

A GREATER PERFECTION IN READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.

A finer class of Clothing than ever before.

A large and better assorted Stock.

Our business increased 60 per cent. last year, and we have prepared for a still larger increase.

We are determined to lift Oak Hall higher than ever in the popular esteem, and to make it the great centre of the Clothing trade of our City and State.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

OAK HALL BUILDINGS,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

NOTE.—*Satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of the above statements, especially the* FIRST:—*Our prices the lowest in the country.*

NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904 CHESNUT STREET.

FALL IMPORTATION.

FRENCH MOQUETTE CARPETS

DESIGNED BY THE BEST ARTISTS IN PARIS, FOR SALE ONLY BY US, AND AT LESS PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

6-4 VELVETS.

NEW AND ELEGANT ORIGINAL DESIGNS IN J. CROSSLEYS & SONS' 6-4 VELVETS FOR PARLORS, WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

Novelties in ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS in the Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, Persian, Alhambra, Illuminated, and other styles, in entirely new and original drawings.

ALSO,

ENGLISH BRUSSELS FOR HALL AND STAIRS

ALL WIDTHS, WITH BORDERS TO MATCH.

1000 PIECES NEW TAPESTRIES.

JUST OPENED, 1000 PIECES OF ALL THE NEW STYLES OF TAPESTRIES FOR THE SEASON, AT

MODERATE PRICES.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

10 28W PHILADELPHIA.

THE LARGEST WORKSHOP OF THE BODY is the Liver, whose office it is to withdraw the bile from the blood; when this important organ does not act, the skin assumes a yellow appearance, and generally a *sick headache* sets in, with chilly sensations, and cold hands and feet, accompanied with loss of appetite. The system becomes clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered, the afflicted becoming cross and fretful, finding fault with everything around them. To any person in this condition DR. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are recommended; by their stimulating action the Liver soon recovers its healthy tone, and is enabled to perform its proper functions. Costiveness is cured, and all the aggravating symptoms of Biliousness removed. Sold everywhere.

MARRIED.

MOORE—HUNT.—On the 30th ultimo, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Mayor of Philadelphia, Mr. L. LOWRY MOORE, of Washington, D. C., to Miss HANNAH HUNT, of this city.

DIED.

HORNER.—Suddenly, in Camden, on the 28th instant, EMMALINE HORNER, wife of the late Marlow Horner, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 421 Broadway, on Sunday afternoon, October 3, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Bethel Cemetery, Stockton township.

JACOBY.—On Friday morning, October 1, ELEANOR, wife of Francis Jacoby.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon at 3½ o'clock, from St. James' Church, Bristol, Pa.

MARSHALL.—On the 29th ultimo, ESTHER, wife of Samuel Marshall, and daughter of Jane and the late Robert Fullerton, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 728 Hepburn street, below Seventeenth, on Sunday, October 3, at 1 o'clock. Interment at All Saints Ground.

PILLING.—This morning, HENRI C., second son of George P. Pilling, in the 15th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

WALLIS.—On the 29th instant, CHARLES H. WALLIS.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 608 N. Twenty-third street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—On the morning of September 30, LOUISA GERTRUDE, infant daughter of Albert B. and Mary W. Williams.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

BLACK DRAP D'HIVER,

A New and Superior French Fabric for Deep Mourning.

ALSO,

BLACK POPLIN BIARRITZ,

Of Very Fine Qualities.

BLACK CRETONNES,

Just Imported and for Sale by

BESSON & SON,

MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,

No. 918 CHESNUT STREET,

9 29 3trp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

GRAND OPENING DAY!

EVERY DAY

EXCEPT SUNDAY!

OPEN ALL DAY.

EVERY WEEK DAY!

Put every week day we open a fresh lot of SUNDAY CLOTHES.

The constant reception of new and splendid instalments of FINE FALL GARMENTS Enables us to make every day a RECEPTION DAY.

Not only of Clothes, but of legions of customers who come to buy clothes.

IN FORMER SEASONS We have made great preparations to insure the largest satisfaction to our customers. But our arrangements for THE PRESENT SEASON Are decidedly in advance of anything we have ever heretofore done.

We cannot be undersold!
We cannot be undersold!
We cannot be undersold!

Come to the opening of the goods of

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

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GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

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JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.

Our Cutters are men of talent.

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,

9 15 wfm1 No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street. 8 25

GIESLER & CO. CHAMPAGNE.

Just received an invoice of 200 CASES VERZENAY; GOLD LABEL AND GOLD LABEL DRY. QUARTS AND PINTS.

For sale by

JOSEPH F. TOBIAS & CO.,

10 1 10trp Nos. 206 and 208 South FRONT Street.

DIAMONDS,

JEWELRY,

FINE WATCHES,

FANCY GOODS,

NEW BRONZES.

BAILEY & CO.,

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

New Fall Importations Now Open.

FINE SILVER-WARE

FOR

BRIDAL PRESENTS,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

AT

MODERATE PRICES.

BAILEY & CO.,

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

10 2 SW1f PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,

NO. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

HAS NOW OPEN FROM FORCED AUCTION SALES OF LAST WEEK,

25 PIECES BLACK SILKS

Cheapest Goods Ever Offered.

HEAVY GROS GRAINS, $1·95 and $2·10.

EXTRA HEAVY DO., $2·25, $2·75.

HEAVY BLACK LYONS DRAP DE PARIS.

Magnificent Lyons Cachemire de Soie.

Heavy Faille Silks.

2 PIECES NEAT BROCATELLE FIGURED SILK, A JOB.

100 PIECES WIDE SERGE CLOTHS, 31 CENTS, COST OVER 60.

NEW KID GLOVES, $1·00.

GENUINE JOUVIN GLOVES, FALL SHADES.

NEW HAMBURG EDGINGS, REAL LACES, ETC.

We call SPECIAL ATTENTION to our stock of

BLACK SILKS,

BEING THE CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS EVER OFFERED. 9 29 wfm3t

BLANKETS.

ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES

PERKINS & CO.,

No. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,

9 6 mwf3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut, 2 25p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut, 8rp

SILVER PLATED WARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

MEAD & ROBBINS,

SUCCESSORS TO JOHN O. MEAD & SON,

Manufacturers of the Finest Grades of

SILVER PLATED WARES.

We make our own goods; deposit the Silver accurately by weight, and Warrant each article by our Trade Mark on the base, and by written guarantees if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French Wares, and artistic in design and elegantly ornamented.

CUTLERY.

Pearl, Ivory, and Rubber Cutlery in great variety, plate and unplated, in quantities as required.

N.E. Corner Ninth and Chesnut,

10 1 fmw5m PHILADELPHIA.

CIGARS.

229 S. FRONT ST. 229 S. FRONT ST.

S. FUGUET & SONS,

(ESTABLISHED 1829),

IMPORTERS OF HAVANA CIGARS,

AND

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CIGARS,

No. 229 S. FRONT St., below Walnut.

Freshly Imported Cigars in or out of Bond.

Of our Manufacture, thirty varieties; quality warranted, 10 1 10t5p

Assortment and prices to suit all buyers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE

A MONTHLY OF RECREATION AND INSTRUCTION.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

EDITED BY REV. THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D.

Just issued, THE OCTOBER PART, Commencing a New Volume, CONTAINING FOURTEEN ARTICLES, with FIFTEEN ILLUSTRATIONS.

30 cents per Part; $3·50 per Annum.

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THE COLORADO.

Colonel Powell's Report.

The Most Wonderful Scenery in the World—925 Miles of Canon and 300 Waterfalls—Rock Walls 4000 Feet High—Shooting Rapids and Cascades—Hair-breadth Scapes—Loss of Three Men—Ancient Indian Towns—Fascinating Story.

Colonel J. W. Powell, in a letter addressed to the New York *Tribune*, gives the following vivid description of the marvelous scenery of the Colorado river:—

In the great southwest region of the territory of the United States there is a belt of country that has long been the region of myths. Gorges with cliffs overhanging to shut out the day; under-ground courses of a great river that carries the melted snows of vast mountain cisterns; great cataracts, whose plunging waters make roaring music, heard on the distant mountain summits with a thousand imaginative embellishments, have been given as the characteristics of this region, known vaguely as the Grand Canon of the Colorado.

Many stories of wild adventure have been told by Indians, trappers, and prospecters—stories of walking along the brink of the canon walls in search of a passage down to the waters, but vainly travelling for days and then perishing for thirst in sight of the river below, which roared its mocking into dying ears. Other stories are current of men who have entered the gorge only to be overwhelmed in an abyss of waters; still others, of boats, and boats' crews gliding down the swift river into underground passages, to be lost forever from the light. Such are the legends told in the hunter's cabin and prospecter's camp away out among the mountains, and now and then these have found their way into public print.

Expeditions sent out by the Government to explore the Colorado and region around about have reported the canon inaccessible. The traditions of the early Spanish adventurers make it a land unknown and forever to be unknown. The Indians of the countries adjacent have woven the mysteries of it into the myths of their religion. So, Indians and Spanish adventurers, hunters and prospecters have all united in telling fabulous stories of its wonders and terrors. For two or three years I have been making some geographical studies in the mountains to the east and north, and while pursuing them, the thought grew in my mind that these canons would be a book of revelations in the rock-leaved bible of geology. The thought fruited with a determination to read the book; so I sought for all the available information with regard to the canon land. I talked with the Indians and hunters; I went among the Mormons to learn what they knew of this country adjacent to the "Kingdom of God," the home of the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints." I read the reports of the surveys, and I explored canons of the tributary streams that I thought would represent somewhat the nature of the Grand Canon, on account of similar geological and physical characteristics. From these fabulous stories and reports, facts, and from a knowledge of other canons, I came to the belief that the "Grand Canon of the Colorado" could be explored by descending the river in small boats. I also arrived at the conclusion that what was known as the "Grand Canon" was in fact a series of canons, forming the banks or walls of the Upper Colorado, and the lower portions of the Green and Grand that unite to form it. These two streams unite in canons, and some persons held that the vaguely defined "Grand Canon" was continued up the Green, and others that it was continued up the Grand, while others still asserted that these streams united in a valley. One man assured me that he, with several others, had laid out a city at the junction, but was driven away by the Indians.

With this end in view, I came from the mountains to Chicago last spring, to procure outfit and build boats. Four of these were made on a model devised for the purpose of navigating canon streams; and taking them out to Green River Station, where the Union Pacific Railroad crosses the Green, I was ready to embark. There I had a party of nine men awaiting my arrival, and anxious to enter the "great unknown" with me—men all experienced in the wild life of the country, and most of them in boating on dangerous streams. On the 24th of May we started. For a few days our way was through a river of low canons, and small, green valleys, until we reached the Uintah mountains. Through this range the river has cut a winding channel, forming the Uintah system of canons. Near the lower end of this series Yampa river enters the Green by a canon. Further down, in a valley portion of the river, the Uintah and White come in. Below this point, about 30 miles, we enter still another series. Low walls of grey, buff, and rust-colored sandstone shut us in. These walls slowly increase in height as we advance. The grey rocks are lost; dark red sandstones appear; the walls are broken down by lateral canons, increasing in number until we are in the heart of the "Canon of Desolation." Sometimes these lateral canons are so crowded that the rock between them stands as a narrow wall, hundreds of feet high, the end toward the main canon. Some lateral canons have their own lateral canons—a third series—cutting the wall into sections, whose towering summits, though large enough to support cathedrals, seem scarcely to furnish footing for a man. Two thousand feet—three thousand feet over head—is the summit of the walls, while rocks and crags and peaks rise higher, and still higher away back from the river, until they reach an altitude of nearly five thousand feet. These rusty, grey, and dark red sandstones have no beauty of color. A few greenish-grey cedars are seen, looking not like pyramids of evergreen spray, but like clumps of knotty war-clubs bedecked with spines. These, with a little sage, constitute all the verdure.

We next ran through Coal Canon, and passed the mouth of Little White river, then a valley region, passed the mouth of the San Rafael, and we enter Still Water Canon. The river winds through this with a quiet current, as if in no haste to leave this beautiful canon carved out of the orange sandstone. All along its walls domed alcoves and amphitheatres have been cut out of the solid rock; grottoes and caves abound, narrow lateral canons, channels of rivulets, born of a shower and born again of a shower, are cut as clefts in the rocks, and at every curve on the inner side is a spot of willow-bordered meadow. Then the walls grow higher, the river swifter, and we glide around to the junction of the Grand and Green. Here the walls are nearly thirteen hundred feet high. But away back from the river are lateral canons and canon valleys, the floors of which are at about the same altitude as the immediate walls of the main canon, and the walls of this upper set are hundreds of feet high. Lateral to the second there is often a third series, with floors at a greater altitude than the floors of the second; then the country back is cut into a labyrinth of canons. The main walls at the junction are not vertical, but have the slope of broken rocks tumbled down, while the lateral canons have mostly vertical walls with a sloping talus at the base. We remained at this point several days and then rowed out into Cataract Canon. Soon we heard the roar of waters, and came upon a succession of rocky rapids and cataracts. Over some of these we were compelled to make portages; usually only the cargoes were carried over the rocks, and the boats were let down with lines; but now and then boats and all had to be carried. When these rapids and cataracts were unobstructed by rocks, or where there was any passage, we were able to run them, never finding any fall greater than nineteen feet in this canon. Sometimes the waves below would roll over a boat and fill the open part, but they could not sink it, as each one was decked fore and aft, and so had a water-tight compartment at each end. Now and then a boat would roll over, but clinging to its sides until they could right it, the men would swim to the shore, towing it with them.

We found much difficulty in the whirlpools below; it was almost impossible to get out of them at times. They would carry us back under the falls; they would dash us against the rocks, or they would send us whirling down the river. For twelve days we toiled through this canon, stopping once to measure the altitudes of its walls near the highest points, and finding it nearly 2500 feet. This was at the axis of a vast fold in the strata, and from that point the upper rocks slowly came down with a gentle dip to the southwest until we reached the foot of the canon, 45 miles from its head. A rocky valley canon was found here on the left, and the river made a bend around a sharp point on the right, which point was set with ten thousand crags and ragged rocks. We called it Mille-crag Bend, and sweeping around this in a rapid current our boats shot into Narrow Canon, down which we glided at almost railroad speed, the walls rising vertically from the water thirteen feet high at its head, and coming down, to high-water mark at the foot, seven miles below, where the Dirty Devil, a river of mud, entered from the right. Now we had come again to the red and orange sandstone, and the walls were of beautiful bright rock, low at first, but, as we cut down through the strata, rising higher and higher. Now and then, on this and that side, the rocks were vertical from the water's edge; but usually they were cut into mounds, and cones, and hills of solid sandstone, rising one above the other as they stretched back in a gentle slope for miles. These mounds have been cut out by the showers from the bright orange rock, and glitter in resplendent beauty under the mid-day sun. Hour after hour we gazed entranced on them, as they faded in the perspective and retreated to the rear, for the river was gentle though swift, and we had but to steer our boats, and on we went through this land of beauty and glory.

On the 21st of July we reached the mouth of the San Juan, at the foot of Mound Canon, and went into camp for day or two's rest. Then we started again. We had now run once more into the dark red and chocolate-colored sandstones, with slate-colored beds below; these usually formed vertical walls, occasionally terraced or broken down, and from the crest of these the orange mounds sloped back, but variegated by monuments, now vertical, now terraced, now worn in steep slopes; others still combining these forms, and set with towers and pinnacles. These mountains stood alone or in groups, and spread over the landscape as far as the eye could reach. The little valley of Paria river terminates this canon, making it about 100 miles long. We named it Monument Canon. Here the river had cut through the sandstones and reached the limestones below, the same geological formation as that of Cataract Canon, and as we advanced the channel was cut into these new strata. We entered between walls low but vertical, that gradually increased in altitude to the foot, where they were 2900 feet high, terraced and broken into crags above. Half way down the canon we found the lower strata appearing as marble; they were white, and grey, and slate-colored, then pink and purple, and brown, and other strata variegated with these colors, until at last we had 400 feet of marble walls, mostly vertical from the water's edge. These were fretted by the waters, embossed with strange devices, and polished into beauty. Where there were patches of marble floor left bare by low water, basins have been carved out by the whirlpools of the flood season, and were filled with pools of clear water in beautiful contrast to the red mud of the river. Cool springs gushed from the rocks, sparkling, foaming cascades plunged into marble fonts, and in contrast to these, after every shower, cascades of red mud poured over the walls from the red sandstone above, with a fall of hundreds of feet. We called this Marble Canon: it terminated at the mouth of the Little Colorado, and was about 36 miles long.

Here a short rest, and then we pulled on the home stretch—not a very short one either—nearly 300 miles by river to the mouth of the Virgin. The lower members of this carboniferous formation are of dark, rust-colored sandstones, sometimes almost black. We soon ran through these, and through silurian red sandstone, and about fifteen miles below the mouth of the Little Colorado struck the granite. From the mouth of that stream to the mouth of the Virgin, our objective point, the general course of the river is to the west; but it makes three great curves to the south, and three corresponding curves to the north. At the extremity of the southern curves the walls are granite at the base, reaching to an altitude of 800 feet. This usually rises from the water in almost vertical cliffs, set above with ragged crags; then a sloping terrace 100 to 500 yards wide; then walls of sandstone and marble towering 200 or 300 feet towards the heavens. In the northern bends the marble comes down to the water's edge. In the southern bends the river runs raging through a narrow gorge filled with rapids and cataracts, often falling at a plunge from 5 to 20 feet, the greatest being 22 feet. Over these we usually had to run, as the granite walls rarely gave foothold, though some portages were made. The roar of a cataract could always be heard for half a mile or more, so that we never came upon them unapprised of danger. In the last great bend to the south, we came upon a series of cataracts and rapids crowded together into a distance of three-fourths of a mile; a stream came down through a narrow canon on either side, and above their mouths we found a foothold to land; so we stopped to examine.

On the river there seemed to be great danger, and no portage could be made. Coming on in the morning, the day was spent in exploring and trying to decide some method of getting over the difficulty. I found that we could climb to the summit of the granite 800 feet high, and, passing along the terrace, could descend to a point below; but it would require ten days to get our boats and cargoes over, and we had scant five days' rations. When I returned to camp at night, I announced to the men that we must attempt to run it. After supper one of them came to me and asked if I was willing that he and two others should leave the river and walk out over the mountains; they thought that they could climb out of the canon, up the channel of the right hand creek. Of course I objected, but they were determined to go. An hour's talk failed to shake their resolution, so I sat up all night, made observations for the latitude and longitude of that point, and then walked up and down a little sand beach until morning. On the morrow they were still in mind to go, and I hastily fitted out the little party with guns, ammunition, and a small store of rations. In the mean time those going down the river were ready to start. Not being able to man it, I tied up one of the boats and abandoned it. When all was ready we shook hands, and some tears were started, as each party thought the other was going to destruction. "Good bye," and away went our boats over the first cataract, then among the rocks, and over the second, to the left of a huge rock and whirlpool, and over the third, and shot into an eddy below. The boats were half filled with water, but that had happened many times before; we really found it less dangerous than a hundred we had run above. The party that was left sat on the cliffs and watched us over, and we went into camp and waited two hours, hoping that they would join us with the boat left tied to the rocks above; but we never saw them again, and they are yet unheard from. The names of these men were O. G. Howland, S. Howland, and W. H. Dunn. That afternoon we passed one more dangerous rapid, and then had fair sailing to the foot, where the river debouched into Mormon Valley, so named by our party.

This ended the exploration of the Grand Canon of the Colorado; its head at the confluence of the Little Colorado, its feet at the entrance of the river to Mormon Valley—its length about 238 miles, its altitude from 2500 to 1000 feet. A number of clear streams flow in from either side; the largest coming down from the Buckskin Mountains on the north, which we named Right Angle river. I have mentioned the terraces of the southern bends; these have been sites of ancient Indian villages, inhabited by a race of diminutive people now almost extinct. Their little clusters of houses found on the south side of the river were 800 or 1000 feet above the water. They were built of stone laid in mortar, and seem to have had reservoirs of water. Fragments of their pottery are found, scattered about in great profusion, and deeply worn foot-paths leading from village to village, or down to the river, or up to the summit plain, were frequently seen. On the northern bend their dwellings were near the river. Some of these ruins seem to be centuries old, and others to have been inhabited by the present generation; the latter were found near the mouth of the Little Colorado. Other ruins and fragments of pottery were found in the canons above, and away up in the valley of the Uintah. Only a few villages of these interesting people now remain in the country to the southeast.

Below this canon the river and adjacent country had been explored by Mormon parties, and here ended the "Great Unknown," no longer thus to be designated. One party had crossed through Mormon Valley; another had brought a skiff down the Grand Wash, just below, and descended with it to the mouth of the Virgin, to Call's Landing; and still others have passed through the country, and I found their reports quite correct, except that they a little over-estimated the distances. Alternating valleys and canons were passed till we reached the mouth of the Virgin, where we came upon three white men dragging a seine. They proved to be Mormons, who had been sent on to prepare for a large settlement of people which will be sent here by the Church to build up another of those wonderful villages seen only in the "Kingdom." The whole region was one of great scenic beauty and grandeur; the constant change in geological structure made a constant change of scenery. The high walls inclosing a tortuous river shut off the view before, and, as we advanced, it opened out, ever bringing into view some new beauty or glory. The impression of this scenery was the rather accented by a little anxiety, the shadow of a pang of dread ever present to the mind.

Of my party, I should like to say that some left me at the start, cutting the number down to ten, including myself. One left me at the mouth of the Uintah, three left me as mentioned above, and five went through. These were Captain W. H. Powell, John C. Sumner, George Y. Bradley, W. Rhodes Hawkins, and Andrew Hall. I append a statement of

APPROXIMATE DISTANCES.

	Miles.
GREEN RIVER.	
Green River City (crossing U. P. R. R.) through valley to mouth of Henry's Fork	60
Through Uintah series of canons	70
Through valley past mouths of Uintah and White rivers	50
Through Lower Green river system of canons to junction of Green and Grand	190
COLORADO RIVER.	
Through Cataract Canon	45
Through Mound Canon	7
Through Narrow Canon to mouth of San Juan river	68
Through Monument Canon to mouth of Paria river	100
Through Marble Canon to mouth of Little Colorado	36
Through Grand Canon of the Colorado	238
Through valley to the mouth of Virgin river	45
Through Callville, Nevada	18
Total	925

J. W. POWELL.

Normal, Ill., September 27, 1869.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets.
9 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ALEXANDER DALLAS BACHE, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of PETER McCALL and MORTON P. HENRY, Esqs., executors of ALEXANDER DALLAS BACHE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, October 13, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M. at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
10 1 fmw 5t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
INTEREST 6 PER CENT. IN GOLD.

The Union Pacific Railroad has been in successful operation since May 10, and it is pronounced, by the thousands who have passed over it, to be in all respects as safe and well built as any railroad in the country. By the Pullman Palace Cars the journey is not only made without danger, but without unusual fatigue. The fears that many have expressed in relation to the perils of the overland trip are removed by experience, and the travel is steadily increasing.

The earnings of the road since its opening are officially stated by the Company as follows:—

From May 10 to May 31 ..... $391,420 12
" June 1 to June 30 ..... 705,602 29
" July 1 to July 31 ..... 623,559 96

Notwithstanding the rates for passengers and freight have been largely reduced, the earnings for August will be at about the same average. They will be published as soon as full returns are received. The earnings, as stated above, are at an average of about

Eight Million Dollars a Year,

Which will be steadily augmented by the development of the Pacific Coast, by settlement along the line, and by the natural increase of traffic.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company amount to $28,816,000, and the interest liability to $1,728,960, gold, or about $2,334,096 in currency. It will be noticed that the present earnings provide an ample fund for the payment of this interest and leave a large surplus. We are also satisfied that, at present market rates, these bonds are a very desirable investment, and that they will advance in price as soon as the facts concerning the business and condition of the Company are generally understood

The Land Grant Bonds

To the amount of Ten Million Dollars, were issued to obtain means to finish the road, and are secured by

A FIRST MORTGAGE

Upon the entire Land Grant of the Company, amounting to 18,824,000 acres. Three million acres of this land in the Platte Valley, in Nebraska, are admitted to be equal to any in the West. The sales of land were opened in Omaha July 27, and 40,000 acres were sold during a month thereafter, at an average price of over $5·00 per acre. While a part of the remainder of the land is of little value for agricultural purposes, there is another part from which a considerable sum will be realized. The value of the Land Grant is largely enhanced by the extensive coal mines, which are now being worked for the supply of the surrounding country, as well as for the railroad, and by other valuable mineral deposits, especially of copper.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS ARE RECEIVED in payment for all the Company's lands, at par, and the demand from actual settlers will give them a certain market. They run twenty years and pay seven per cent. interest in currency.

Although the Company have disposed of all their bonds, yet, as they are offered in market, we continue to fill orders at the current rates.

We have no hesitation in recommending both the First Mortgage and the Land Grant Bonds as a very valuable and perfectly safe investment.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
BANKERS,
9 29 wfm No. 40 S. THIRD Street.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 PINE Street, New York, offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay Seven Per Cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant, the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation NOW EARNS MORE THAN ENOUGH NET INCOME TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE NEW LOAN. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps, and Circulars furnished on application.

We are authorized to sell the bonds in Philadelphia, and offer them as a reliable investment to our friends.

TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
NO. 309 WALNUT STREET,
9 24 fmwrpim PHILADELPHIA.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK,

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
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THE PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY.

Report of the Committee on the Rush Bequest—They Advise that the Gift be Accepted—A New Library to be Established on South Broad Street, and the Old One to have a New Building—The Collection to be Otherwise Undisturbed.

To the Stockholders of the Philadelphia Library Company:—The committee appointed on the subject of the bequest of the late Dr. James Rush respectfully report:—

That without going into the consideration of points about which there is a great diversity of opinion among the stockholders, they have endeavored to reach conclusions that would prove satisfactory.

To this end, and in order to guide them in their labors, they, by correspondence and conference with Henry J. Williams, Esq., the executor of Dr. Rush, have sought for such information as would enable them to determine accurately what were his views as to the administration of so much of the trust as is placed in his charge, and what estate and income would probably be left to be applied by the Library Company when they should come to act as trustee.

From Mr. Williams they have obtained the following statements. First, that the present cash value of the estate, as appraised by Mr. Thomas Craven, is one million and sixty-seven thousand dollars. Second, that the net annual income, not including any rental for the mansion on Chesnut street (which is valued at one hundred and forty thousand dollars), is a little above forty thousand dollars. Third, that the site selected and purchased for the proposed library building, is the lot of ground on Broad street, bounded on the north by Christian street, on the south by Carpenter street, and on the east by Thirteenth street; being 300 feet front on Broad street by 527 feet deep on Christian and Carpenter streets. Fourth, that the building will be of the Greek Doric order of architecture, about 80 to 100 feet front by 140 to 160 feet in depth, with wings of 20 to 30 feet in width, and an opening in the centre of the edifice of 20 to 25 feet in width, for light and air.

One of the main points on the part of the committee was to ascertain from Mr. Williams whether the question of the site was so open to discussion as that it might be changed to a different location within the limits originally selected by Dr. Rush.

His reply as to a change of site is emphatically in the negative. He states that the lot was bought for the purpose, by Dr. Rush himself, for $130,000, and that he feels bound in consequence thereof, to place the building thereon, in order to comply with the directions of Dr. Rush.

He states, further, that his own judgment as to the selected site concurs with that of the testator, and therefore declines to entertain any proposition for a change.

As to the building itself, he says that while the measurements were suggested to him by Dr. Rush, and accord with his present views, yet he is at liberty to change them, and will freely do so if, in his judgment, it shall be necessary. The material of the building will be either granite or white Ohio sandstone.

By the terms of the will, very large discretionary powers are given to Mr. Williams, and from his well-known character and long connection with the Library Company as a director, it may safely be concluded that if the company accept the bequest, they will be met in a liberal spirit.

The munificent provision made by Dr. Rush for the formation of a great public library, the confidence reposed in the company by him, in making them the trustees of his residuary estate, and the fact that a fire-proof building for the reception of its literary treasures will be secured, should all combine to procure our co-operation to carry the plans of the testator into effect.

At present the executor considers himself bound to regard the company as strangers, because he is not advised of their acceptance of the provision of the will, or, indeed, of any such action on their part as would enable him to determine whether he shall erect a building suited for them and for the Ridgway branch of the Philadelphia Library, or whether he shall found and endow the Ridgway Library.

After a careful consideration of the whole case, the committee think that, in fairness to the executor, the company should decide at once whether they will accept or reject the bequest, and thereby relieve him from all embarrassment so far as they are concerned.

If the company accept, they will at once place themselves in such relations with the executor as to be able to influence to the fullest extent practicable all his plans, and thus secure the erection of a building adapted for their use and the reservation of as large a fund for the purchase of books and the payment of current expenses as the terms of the will may permit.

It must be borne in mind that the views of the munificent testator were not limited to the present time, but are to extend over all time, as independently of the provision for the lot, building, expenses, etc., all the principal of the annuities, as it falls in, will become available for the purposes of the library.

It cannot be doubted that our company is better fitted than any other corporation or any new one that might be created, for the accomplishment of what Dr. Rush had at heart.

Our collection of the kind of books he favored is already large, and will form a good foundation on which to build hereafter, and the modifications of our charter which he insists on as preliminary to clothing us with the care of his estate are in the main judicious.

Nor do the committee perceive any difficulty in making arrangements for the convenience of the stockholders and the public, in keeping up a library on our present site or one more generally accessible, of the character used for circulation and for ordinary use in a reading-room.

Indeed, the testator, by directing that his money shall be applied to the purchase of books for the Ridgway branch of the Library, has left to the discretion of the company the disposition of its other property in such way as may be most beneficial to the public and the stockholders.

The committee, therefore, see no difficulty in carrying out the plan they propose for the adoption of the stockholders, which, in their judgment, will be in harmony with the intention of Dr. Rush, as gathered from a fair and liberal construction of his will, and with other duties and trusts which rest upon the company; and with which, doubtless, Dr. Rush was quite familiar.

We think it may be assumed with great certainty, that Mr. Williams will be induced, by the favorable action of the company, to adopt such plans and make such arrangements as will put up the proposed building at such cost as will leave about $300,000 for the payment of the annuities and the constitution of a fund for expenses and purchase of books.

When the annuities have all fallen in, and of course this will be a work of time, the capital of the fund will be at least the amount above named; but it must be recollected that the estate consists mainly of real property, situated in the city of Philadelphia, and daily increasing in value by the growth of the city, so that a provision of $300,000, as the foundation, will soon be largely augmented.

Dr. Rush has undoubtedly had this in view when he provided so strictly against any hasty alienations of his real estate.

Everything, therefore, concurs, in the judgment of the committee, to make it advisable for the company to become the trustee of the estate.

The plan of the committee is, first, that the Library Company shall become, by the acceptance of the bequest of Dr. Rush, the trustee of his residuary estate, and apply it to the establishment of the Ridgway branch of the Philadelphia Library, in the building and on the site selected by the testator and his executor, in this way securing all the objects of Dr. Rush in a more ample manner than they would be by merely founding and endowing the Ridgway Library, and leaving it to be determined in the future whether it will be proper to place the whole library of the company in the Ridgway building.

Second. That arrangements shall be made as early as practicable for the erection of a fire-proof building on our present site, or some other equally convenient place, of sufficient size and with such accommodations as will be required for a library such as has been hitherto kept for circulation and for ordinary use in the reading room.

Third. That a committee shall be appointed for the purpose of consulting and advising with the executor of Dr. Rush, as to the best and most economical plans for carrying out the provisions of the will, and for procuring such legislation as may be needed.

Appropriate resolutions for carrying these views into effect are herewith submitted.

The committee cannot leave the subject that has been intrusted to them without recommending also that in the letter which shall communicate to the executor of Dr. Rush the action taken by the company on the munificent bequest made by his will, the strongest assurance shall be given of the appreciation of the stockholders of the confidence reposed in them by the testator, and of their cordial willingness to unite and cooperate with the executor in securing the most perfect and beneficial execution of the philanthropic intentions of the testator.

Resolved, That the stockholders of the Philadelphia Library Company do hereby accept the legacy of Dr. James Rush according to the terms expressed in his will.

Resolved, That so much of the present collection of books and other property of the company as may by the Directors be deemed expedient, shall be retained in the present or some other central position for general use and circulation.

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of three stockholders and three directors, shall be appointed for the purpose of consulting and advising with the executor of Dr. Rush in carrying out the provisions of the will, in procuring such legislation as may be needed, and also for carrying into effect the second resolution, by taking measures for securing the erection of a fire-proof building for the reception of those parts of the library so to be retained at such time and in such place as said committee may determine.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to Henry J. Williams, Esq., the executor of Dr. James Rush, as the acceptance of this company of the bequest made by his will, and that the letter transmitting the same shall acknowledge the high appreciation by the company of the confidence reposed in them by Dr. Rush, and of their cordial willingness to unite in carrying out, in the most beneficial way, his philanthropic intentions.

By order and on behalf of the committee.

FRED. FRALEY, Chairman.

Sept. 28, 1869.

THE PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph.

On Tuesday, the 5th of October, the shareholders of this important institution are to assemble to decide whether they will accept or reject the legacy bequeathed to them by the late Dr. James Rush, clogged with the condition that the library shall be removed to the corner of Broad and Christian streets—a situation more than a mile, in a straight line, southwest of its present position, and about a mile and a half by the shortest route through the streets. I desire to present some reasons why the legacy should be rejected.

It my judgment, it should be rejected, *first*, on account of the great imbecility of mind displayed in the will by the testator, and, *secondly*, because the proposed new location would be inconvenient now to nineteen-twentieths of the shareholders, and would become inconvenient every year to a still larger proportion of them.

The imbecility of mind displayed in the will is so great that it would be disreputable to the Library Company to accept anything under it, and this imbecility is displayed in several points.

Dr. James Rush considered it inconsistent for a library to contain pictures and statues, and yet he directs that the proposed new building shall be the depository of his corpse, of that of his wife, and, if possible, of that of his father-in-law! Pictures and statues, according to him, should be excluded, and dead bodies brought in! He thought the mingling of books with paintings and statues improper, but not the combination of books and skeletons. If the legacy is accepted, and the Legislature is appealed to for some new provisions, one of them should be that the title hereafter shall be "The Philadelphia Library and Cemetery Company."

Besides being a bone-house, the library building is to be a publication office, where are to issue, from time to time, at the expense of the corporation, editions of the Doctor's works in prose and verse. I have never read any of them, and can, therefore, express no opinion of their merits, but if they are of value I think the booksellers would discover it, and would save the library company the expense of getting out these new editions. According to the Doctor it is inconsistent for a library company to own pictures and statues, but not inconsistent for it to turn book publisher. The name will have to be still further enlarged, so as to read "The Philadelphia Library, Cemetery, and Publication Office."

Dr. James Rush goes out of his way to heap abuse upon newspapers and reviews. The newspapers can take care of themselves; as for the reviews, it will be sufficient to say that the best scholars of Europe and America write for them, and that the writings of Sydney Smith, Macaulay, and Carlyle will be read with pleasure long after the productions of Dr. James Rush have sunk into neglect, even if aided by hot-bed editions from the corner of Broad and Christian streets.

In his will, Dr. Rush leaves some petty annuities to females, to be forfeited if they marry or go to Europe. How childish this appears! What objections Dr. James Rush had to "the holy estate of matrimony" I cannot divine, but it is very certain that the law of England, and our own, as derived from it, consider restraint upon marriage to be highly demoralizing. As to visiting Europe, I never knew any one injured by it. All travelling enlarges the mind, and I have known instances, as I suppose that others have done, of Americans who have returned from abroad with an increased affection for the institutions and manners of our own country. If Dr. James Rush had spent the last years of his life in foreign travel, his mind would have enjoyed a healthier tone, and some of the imbecilities which disfigure his will would not have appeared in it.

Having exceeded the bounds which I proposed to myself in discussing the first reason for rejecting the legacy, I must postpone the consideration of the inconvenience of the intended site until to-morrow. W. D.

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Bills receivable for insurance made	323,498 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
Cash in bank $116,150 08	
Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 73
	$1,647,327 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
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THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $25,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $560,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
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Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
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INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. (2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 261 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
SAMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Waln,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worns.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
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The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$300,000 00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $513,279 25.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
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This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1854—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

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John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McIlvaine,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 2§

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,250,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
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John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1866. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
Francis N. Buck,	Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Paris, Saturday, Oct. 2, at 1 P. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 9, at 9 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Oct. 16 at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 STEERAGE.....$30
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....30
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$8
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$8
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to
1 27§ H. L. LEAF,
No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
FAST FREIGHT LINE.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, September 30, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 23tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
9 8§ Pier 19 North Wharves.
B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY.
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent.
5 3§ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
9 2§ No. 132 South Wharves.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

GERMAN FLOWER ROOTS.
On Saturday Morning,
At 11 o'clock, one case, comprising a general assortment Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, etc., from L. Roozen, Haarlem. Catalogues now ready. [9 30 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
Oct. 5, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange:—
SIXTH Street (North), No. 430—Valuable Residence.
MASTER, No. 423—Four Brick Dwellings and Large Lot.
THIRTY-FIFTH and HAVERFORD, N. E. Corner—Large Lot and Dwelling.
THIRTY-FIFTH and ELM, S. E. Corner—Large Lot and Dwelling.
VENANGO, Twenty-first and Twenty-eighth Wards—7 Large Lots.
RACE, No. 2022—Modern Residence.
BROWN, No. 1348—Brick Dwelling.
PASCHALVIL

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT Tom Taylor's comedy of *Our American Cousin* will be performed this evening, with Miss Laura Keene in her original character of "Florence Trenchard." This play had a remarkable success when it was first produced in this country. At the Arch Street Theatre, with John S. Clarke as "Asa Trenchard," it ran for over one hundred nights, and embroiled Messrs. Wheatley & Clarke in a lawsuit with Miss Laura Keene, who claimed the exclusive right to perform it. We are not certain whether the suit has been settled yet, as it had a fashion of making its appearance in the courts just when everybody had thought that it was all arranged to the satisfaction of all parties. This legal squabble was a magnificent advertisement for the play while it was having a run, and until the days of *The Black Crook* and *Humpty Dumpty* it was famous for having been performed consecutively for a greater number of nights than any piece ever brought out in this country. The comedy, however, has merits of its own which have given it a permanent position on the stage, and when well acted it is a very entertaining performance. Besides Miss Keene, the cast this evening will include Messrs. Bowers, Sheridan, Jack, Otis, Wallace, McNulty, Costello, Drew, and Nagle; Mesdames Creese, Carr, Laurens, Anderson, Porter, and Price.

Boucicault's drama of *Hunted Down* is announced as in preparation.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth will have a benefit this evening, and will appear as "Benedick," in Shakespeare's comedy of *Much Ado About Nothing*.

At the matinee to-morrow the same bill will be repeated. To-morrow evening *The Merchant of Venice* will be performed.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Formosa* will be represented this evening.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Wallace's opera of *Maritana* will be performed on Monday by the Parepa-Rosa English opera troupe. On Tuesday *La Sonnambula* will be given, and on Wednesday *The Puritan's Daughter*. Seats for the first six nights can now be procured at the Academy and at Trumpler's.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the minstrels will give an attractive entertainment this evening, combining a great number of amusing features.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS will open for a brief season on Monday next on Eighth street, between Race and Vine. This show combines an immense variety of attractions, and a great number of first-class performers, trained animals, etc.

THE AVONDALE SUFFERERS.—Our readers should remember the concert to be given to-morrow afternoon at Musical Fund Hall for the benefit of the Avondale sufferers by the Junior Maennerchor Society and the Germania Orchestra. The following programme will be presented:—

Overture, "Der Freischuetz," C. M. V. Weber; Wer nie sein Brod in Thraenen ass, Zimmerman; Funeral March, Chopin; Winzer Chor, with Orchestral Accompaniment, Mendelsohn Bartholdy; Aricle, Daughter of Air, finale, E. Bach; Hoffnung, H. Mohr; Meditation, J. S. Bach; Die Geisterschlacht, E. Kretchmer.

A first-class entertainment may be expected, and we hope that our citizens will contribute to make the affair a brilliant success.

—The N. Y. *Tribune* says:—"A remarkable spectacle is about to be presented at the Grand Opera House. *The Tempest* will be revived there next Monday, with the scenery that was prepared for it under Mr. Tayleure's direction, and Miss Lucille Western will perform as 'Miranda.' To make the occasion still more extraordinary, one of the Thompson burlesque women, Miss Lisa Weber—a person who has made herself very offensive on the New York stage—will appear as 'Ariel.' If Reddy the Blacksmith could be induced to undertake 'Prospero,' the chances of seeing a perfectly symmetrical performance of Shakespeare's beautiful drama would, we imagine, be much improved. Let us now have a *A Midsummer's Night Dream* revived, with Mr. Forrest as 'Puck' and Mr. Lemingwell as 'Titania.'"

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FISTICS.

An Exhibition of the "Manly Art" at Washington Hall—Testimonial to the Pugilists O'Baldwin and Reardon—A Reeking Assemblage of the Nasties.

Washington Hall, at the corner of Eighth and Spring Garden streets, has become famous. The triumph of its renown sounds far and near. Its murky walls and straight-lined windows look upon various and singular spectacles. Upon its benches, at times, sit the advocates of "universal peace"—the members of the Peace Society met in friendly tea-party; its floors yield and lift to the "tripping of the light fantastic toe;" its ceiling echoes the cadence of prayer and hymn; the painted pictures on its walls behold the nomination of Democratic office seekers; and at irregular intervals, to wind up a list the items of which have not all been enumerated, the plugs, knucks, and rowdies of the town crowd its doorways and strip upon its platform to pummel and be pummeled in a turn or so with the gloves.

There were these latter last night. To them was devoted the Hall from 6 P. M. till midnight. In force, too, were they present, in no contemptible gathering—so far as numbers are concerned, do they allow themselves to participate. And what took them there? Upon the dead walls, fences, and bill-boards around the city, have you not noticed for the few past days a giant poster, announcing that "A Grand Testimonial Benefit to Ned O'Baldwin and Patsy Reardon" had been arranged, and furnishing the time and place for the "little mill?" Well, this poster was the herald to the exhibition which came off at Washington Hall last evening. Of course, the brace of beauties whose names were black-lettered upon it were present.

They came to pocket the "dough" kneaded by the benefit. From the east, west, north, and south of the town; from the alleys, blind courts, and dark lots; from the rat-pits, cock-pits, and "dives;" from every place irreputable and questionable came also their admirers to pat their brawn, and toss hats and tobacco quids in air as they "gave and took" in the "set-to." The hall was absolutely jammed. The "square-heads" wedged themselves into the smallest possible compass, piled upon the benches and window-sills, and blocked the very doorways. Not one in the room but either smoked or chewed.

The floor ran slippery with expectorated nastiness. Not one in the room but "cussed." The very air palpitated with oaths. Not one in the room but talked. The place was a Bedlam—a worse. Like apples in a dump heap, a few—a very few—folks of respectable mien were hemmed in here and there. Curiosity, we imagine, and a desire to "see life" had attracted these to the place. An approach, as near as possible, had they endeavored to the "make-up" of roughs, and in some instances had they admirably succeeded. One old chap we noticed present who drives a tiger team *a la mode*, suns himself in the windows of a club house, waxes his moustache, and indulges in the costliest of perfumes. Would his wife recognize him? He pulled out a clay pipe, set his arms akimbo, twisted his nose towards his left ear, trod recklessly on his neighbor's toes, got out his "—— ye" with easy grace, and spat in the coat-tail pocket of the man next before him. Hadn't we penetrated his disguise we'd have shied away from him as a dog from a tin-pail attachment. But he was only a type of the other respectables present. Of all the crowd each had to pay an entrance fee—fifty cents for admission, a dollar for a reserved seat. They who invested the latter sum were far in the minority. The great mass wouldn't stand such a tax, but nevertheless insisted on pushing towards the front, until the reserved seats were lost among the "common." The Mogul of the exhibition—the Major-domo—was a fellow familiarly called by the audience "Oyster Jack." Upon him devolved the duty of arranging things, procuring champions to "toe the chalk," providing sponges, buckets, and gloves, introducing the contestants, getting off little jokes, keeping everybody in a good humor, and in fine everything else. 'Twas not the first time he had officiated in such a capacity, and he bore his part well. There was considerable delay after the doors had been opened and the hall filled, before anybody in the guise of a "fightist" appeared on the stage. As Oyster Jack announced, this was owing to the reason that the parties named on the placards had not put in an appearance. The room growing impatient, and making boisterous and ungentle calls for "fun," Jack jumped from the stage, and in lieu of others seized a couple of individuals—about the first he reached in the crowd—and pulled them into a small room boxed off from the platform. Thence they shortly issued, stripped to the waist, and after having shaken hands to the names of McGranigan and Bigley, got to work. For some five minutes they pitched into each other heroically, to the delight of the spectators and the reddening of their own noses. They issued from the fray with faces like beets. They were succeeded by nameless others, and for two hours the performance was unchanged; one continual appearance and disappearance of men in couples, who went through divers passages with the gloves, imagined themselves *bona fide* pugilists, and smiled grimly when they elicited any applause by their play. Everybody had grown tired, and a general murmur growing anger at the non-appearance of the heroes of the time was beginning to make itself heard, when at length O'Baldwin and Reardon stepped upon the boards. The former, the "Irish Giant," as he is called, is a mighty man indeed, about six feet nine inches in perpendicular, and broad in proportion. His movements, however, are heavy and slow, and in the judgment of the majority of the critical lookers-on, his boxing was by no means scientific. He and his antagonist went through a few passes with the gloves, when the farce ended, and the crowd skedaddled. As they issued from the door into the street, the hell-curses of what they termed "A —— crowd only."

POLITICAL.

—The movement in the Eighth Legislative district, now represented by James V. Stokes, has at last culminated in a call for a meeting of those who are opposed to Stokes, and in favor of nominating an independent candidate. The call is for the honest men of both the Republican and Democratic parties. The meeting will be held to-morrow night at Friendship Hall, on the southwest corner of Twelfth and Filbert streets.

—There was a mammoth Republican meeting last night at Fortieth street and Lancaster avenue. Mr. S. G. Cattell presided. Judge Kelley, Christian Kneass, Esq., and others made speeches. A number of the minions of the Democracy, encouraged by the recent operations of policemen, attempted to create a disturbance.

—The Canvassers will sit to-morrow to add names, and on Monday to strike off. The Court of Common Pleas yesterday directed that the Canvassers should make their returns on Monday night as quickly as possible, so that the City Commissioners can issue the revised list of voters at least five days before the election.

—On Tuesday evening next the Union League hold a grand mass meeting in front of the League House, on Broad street. It will be a gala occasion. The meeting will be addressed by eminent gentlemen from this and other States.

—The Invincibles make their last turnout of the campaign to-night, when they will attend the mass meeting at Jefferson avenue and Washington street. Every member should be in line, in compliance with Order No. 6.

Quere. Will the policemen again assist their Democratic friends in attacking this club, composed, as it is, of young gentlemen of respectability?

—The Republican citizens of the Eighth ward will hold a meeting to-night at the Schuylkill Hose house. Governor Pollock, Hon. Charles Gibbons, Hon. Charles O'Neill, and others will deliver addresses.

—To-night there will be a meeting of the Irish Republican Association at No. 2005 Market street. Speeches will be delivered by Messrs. McWilliams, Smythe, and Grace.

—There will be a grand rally to-night of the Republicans of the Second ward at Jefferson avenue and Washington street. Eminent speakers will be on hand.

—The Keystoners again announce that they will parade. To-night is the time fixed. This is likely, as on the three several previous occasions, to end in a fizzle.

—The Naturalization Committees of both parties are hard at work, so that the applicants for citizenship may be properly registered before to-morrow night.

NEW BUILDING OF THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.—The dilapidated building of the Academy of Natural Sciences, on Broad street, below Chesnut, it is confidently expected will soon disappear, as the officers of that institution have been for some time actively at work in arranging the architectural details for their new structure. This is a matter of no small labor, as the complex needs of the various scientific departments have been by no means easy to harmonize. The question of the site has not yet been positively determined, as one of the liberal contributors to the building fund has offered a valuable lot on Walnut street. The drawings of the new Academy by Mr. J. H. Windrum have been designed for it to front upon the purchased ground opposite Logan Square. This proposed structure will have a frontage of 180 feet on Race street and 60 feet on Nineteenth street. It will afford three times the accommodation of the present building on Broad street. It will have a basement, and rise to the height of two stories above. The lower story, to be circled by one gallery, will serve as the library of the institution; the upper, to be circled by two galleries, will be the museum. The library will be 60 by 134 feet. The space below the gallery will be divided into fifteen or twenty small rooms for the purpose of study, the remainder of the ground floor being occupied by apartments for artists and the curators, and rooms for the society's publications. There will also be a printing office and bookbinders on this floor, together with every appliance for study. As mentioned, the second floor, with its galleries, will hold the museum. It will be excellently well lighted by tall windows reaching from the floor to the ceiling up past all the galleries without a break. Of these windows there will be forty. Complete and spacious, however, as the new structure will be, it is only designed to serve as a wing to the main building to be erected at some future time, when the needs and the resources of the society will warrant the undertaking. A *fac-simile* of it will be built, when, the curators themselves don't know, at the corner of Cherry and Nineteenth streets. Between these two will rise the main edifice, which we can well believe will be no shame to the architecture of the city when finished.

THERMOMETRICAL AND BAROMETRICAL.—The following table, compiled from the weather record kept at the Pennsylvania Hospital, will indicate the maximum of the thermometer and barometer during each day of the month of September:—

	Max. of Thermom.	*Weather.*
1	67	Clear.
2	67	Clear; afternoon cloudy.
3	71½	Clear.
4	56	Clear.
5	74	Clear.
6	84½	Clear in morning; cloudy afternoon.
7	80	Cloudy at times.
8	83	Cloudy; clear afternoon.
9	70	Clear.
10	68	Cloudy morning.
11	76½	Clear.
12	76	Clear.
13	79½	Clear.
14	76	Clear.
15	76	Cloudy.
16	79½	Cloudy.
17	75	Cloudy, with drizzling rain.
18	71	Cloudy.
19	75	Cloudy.
20	84	Clear.
21	87	Clear.
22	79½	Cloudy.
23	72	Cloudy; cleared up at 4 P. M.
24	74	Cloudy.
25	81	Partially clear.
26	74½	Heavy rain in afternoon.
27	63	Clear.
28	61	Clear.
29	67	Clear.
30	71	Clear.

THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE—A BUILDING FUND TO BE CREATED.—A building association has been formed in the Masonic fraternity, which has for its object the raising of funds to aid in the erection of the magnificent temple now in the course of construction at Broad and Filbert streets.

It is provided by the by-laws of the association that each member shall pay one dollar per month for each share of stock, until payments, interest, etc., shall amount to $100 per share, when each member is entitled to a certificate of stock for $100 of the new Masonic loan, bearing 7 3-10 per cent. interest for each share. It is carefully calculated that it will require six years and a half to entitle each shareholder to a certificate in the new Masonic 7 3-10 loan for $100. The officers all serve without salary, and the meetings will be held rent free at Masonic Hall.

The following officers have been elected to serve for the present year, any of whom will cheerfully give information:—President, Robert Clark; Vice-President, Joseph H. Livingston; Treasurer, N. C. Musselman; Secretary, Price I. Patton; Assistant Secretary, William J. Kelly; Trustees, George W. Wood, Francis Funk, Thomas Brown; Directors, J. Alexander Simpson, R. B. Salter, John S. Heiss, Daniel Baird, Charles H. Kingston, S. Warner Young, William Bradley, Jacob Loudenslager.

ALLEGED HEAVY ROBBERY.—John and Emma Lovett, Francis Fisher, Maggie Carr, and Annie Smith have been arrested on a charge of larceny. It seems that Charles Thorne, of Doylestown, arrived in the city yesterday about noon, and in the course of a walk fell in with Maggie Carr, who conducted him to Lovett's house, No. 1037 Sergeant street. He there remained until some time in the night. He was found in the street very drunk by Policeman McConnell, after 12 o'clock, when he said that he had lost $540 in greenbacks, a gold watch and chain, and six English sovereigns. McConnell went into the house and found the watch and chain on Maggie Carr, but failed to discover any money. This morning Thorne appeared before Alderman Jones and swore out a warrant, on which Lieutenant Gucke, with a detail of men, arrested the above people, all of whom have been held for a further hearing.

POLICE ARRESTS.—The police during the month of September made quite a number of arrests. The prisoners were divided among the several districts as follows:—

District.	*No.*	*District.*	*No.*
First	192	Thirteenth	34
Second	314	Fourteenth	34
Third	262	Fifteenth	26
Fourth	161	Sixteenth	87
Fifth	412	Seventeenth	205
Sixth	161	Eighteenth	63
Seventh	234	Reserve	67
Eighth	124	Delaware Harbor	16
Ninth	168	Schuylkill Harbor	5
Tenth	246	Chesnut Hill	14
Eleventh	143	Beggar Detectives	14
Twelfth	140		

ANOTHER ORDER TO THE POLICE FORCE.—The figure-head of the Police Department, by direction of the Mayor this morning, gave notice to the lieutenants that the police force must abstain from all interference at the registry which takes place to-morrow, and in the ensuing election, and that their duties must be confined to the preservation of the public peace and the arrest of parties who violate the same. This order the Mayor says is imperative.

AN ALLEGED OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.—John Thayer recently met a little girl, thirteen years of age, in Wistar's woods, near Germantown, and yesterday, on her charge that he had attempted to violate her person, he was arrested, and after a hearing before Alderman Thomas, was held in $2000 bail to answer at court.

BUILDING STATISTICS.—The following permits were issued from office of the Building Inspectors during September:—

Dwellings:—		Ice-houses	3
Four-story	2	Offices	2
Three-story	230	Sheds	3
Two-story	227	Slaughter-house	1
	—	Shops	9
Total	459	Stables	17
Boiler-house	1	Store-houses	4
Churches	2	Stores	9
Coach-house	1	Alterations and additions	93
Dye-house	1		
Factories	3		
Green-houses	2	Total for month	610

During the month five dangerous buildings or chimneys were ordered to be taken down, and also six wooden buildings.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—Christian Burgess, residing at No. 1344 North Front street, was crushed to death this morning by being caught between a carriage which he had been driving and a cart. Coroner Daniels was notified to hold an inquest.

FIRE.—This morning, shortly after 11 o'clock, a slight fire broke out in the dwelling-house, No. 1228 Temple street. It originated from the playing with matches by children. Damage trifling.

CAMDEN POLITICS.

The County Republican Convention—Addresses by Messrs. Frelinghuysen and Bettle.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Republican County Convention was held at the Court House in Camden, the Hon. George W. N. Custis presiding. The following ticket was placed in nomination, the nomination for State Senator having been made by acclamation:—

For State Senateor—Hon. Edward Bettle, the present incumbent.

For Sheriff—Randall Morgan, the present incumbent.

For Coroners—Robert S. Bender, of the First; John R. Shaw, of the Second, and Dr. M. Elway, of the Third districts.

Senator Bettle's Speech.

In his address before the convention accepting the nomination tendered him, Mr. Bettle said:—

Much has been said of late about a certain mysterious and dreadful thing that abides among us, under whose baleful influence, like that of the fabled Upas tree, all that is pure and good and true pines and withers away. That mythical horror, that dire chimera, has been called the Ring!

The fences and bare walls of the city have been eloquent with appeals, sometimes fierce, and sometimes pitiful, for its destruction and downfall. What it is exactly, where located, what deeds of dreadful import it has done, I know not. Now, Mr. President, if the Ring means a small and despicable number of malcontents, mischief-makers, and disorganizers, who are ready and willing for personal malice, disappointed ambition, or reasons yet morevenal and corrupt, to use a professed and cheap Republicanism to stab their party, who are its enemies while apparently of its own household, who are ready to strike hands with its foes in a vain and futile attempt to disorganize and defeat it, if *that* be the Ring, and I know no other, then in the name of all that is loyal and good and true, I say from my inmost soul, down with the Ring. But, sir, if the Ring means good men and true, who have never wavered, never faltered, but have kept brave step shoulder to shoulder, whether in defeat or victory, who are Republicans from principle, who love their party and its glorious creed of law, order, progress, and the largest liberty for all God's creatures, who have never wandered after strange gods or betrayed their trust, who stand faithful sentinels upon the watchtower, who have ever given of their time, their means, and the best efforts of their intellect to promote the success of their party and secure its triumph, under whatever standard-bearer, if *that* be the Ring, then I say also, with equal emphasis, up with the ring and down with the traitors.

Let that Ring include in its ample circumference all that is good, loyal, and true, all that the party holds of faith, honor, and unfaltering allegiance. This Ring, Mr. President, is the Republican party, strong in its devotion, determined and resolute of heart, and presenting an unbroken front to open enemies and lolling conventions. Then, sir, from that Ring, as ever, will proceed no uncertain sound, no envious grumblings, no clamor of disappointed ambition or petty malice, but the clear ring of loyal, hearty, active effort—the sure forerunner of victory. So much for the Ring.

Ex-Senator Frelinghuysen's Speech.

The Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, ex-United States Senator, also delivered an eloquent address, in the course of which he thus referred to the administration and the President:—

Another reason for the successful issue of this election is that I want to see the party firmly supporting our illustrious President. Now I know there are some lean souls in this world, and they are very lean indeed, who look without commendation on the President. They look upon the personal attentions which every man in the country ought to rejoice to render him, as a sinister craving after his patronage, and it is represented in the Democratic papers in that light.

During the war his patriotism animated his sound judgment, showed him the priceless value of this nation to us, to future generations, to the world; and his iron will became steel and his courage became sublime, and the command was, March on! March on! I believe it in the sight of heaven to be my duty, and I take the responsibility. (Applause.) A few more patriot regiments enrolled in death their names among the martyrs of liberty, and that Rebel host was broken and destroyed, and he called on the Republicans thus:—There is a huge Rebel army which threatens the destruction of my country; I will crush it and the country will be saved. Fearful, terribly fearful was the execution of that resolve. He saw the gallant youth of this country, with the dew of life's morning on their brow, laid in ghastly lines at his feet, and the Rebel host was unbroken, undismayed. That was the crisis of the war; that was the crisis of the civil liberty of the world; it was whether the sublime proclamation of Abraham Lincoln was to bring honor or reproach upon mankind. Then, then, he was great! Any other man would have hesitated, would have faltered, would have said, I dare not make a greater sacrifice, in the sight of heaven I dare not; let the army recede.

Mr. Frelinghuysen spoke in a most eloquent strain for about three-quarters of an hour.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The marked change in the aspect of affairs to-day was the general subject of discussion and congratulation. That the worst is passed is fervently hoped by the great majority; but there are many who yet shake their heads, and prophesy further danger. The re-opening of the Gold Exchange seemed to be the turning point, and matters have rapidly mended ever since. The panic so far has been in stocks. Its demoralization has not extended beyond Wall street. Business was at a stand-still among the exporting merchants for a few days, until something near a definite quotation for gold could be had. But, as will be seen by our reports elsewhere, the dry goods market is fairly active and buoyant. In the gloom which prevailed yesterday a repetition of 1857 was looked for this winter. The panic which has just visited us was more properly like that of 1864, which was confined to stocks. So far the present crisis has not gone beyond the speculative elements of Wall street. The failures are of stock houses only. Even Lockwood & Co., bankers as they were originally, owe their fate to an excessive venture in the stock market. The crash, great as it has been, has involved no strictly commercial house, and will impair none except where the members were tired of the slow profits of legitimate trade, and had sought to hasten their affluence by operations in Wall street. No more failures of any kind are reported to-day, the dead-lock in the Gold Bank and inability to make clearances throwing a veil over the real standing of many firms connected with last Friday's doings, innocently or otherwise, and keeping them still afloat. The ill-fortune which has lately presided over the destinies of Wall street seems to be appeased with the immolation of Lockwood & Co. As to the relation of the liabilities and assets of this firm nothing was made public to-day. The office is still in charge of the assignee, who transacted whatever business required attention. It is said that the creditors, who embrace many wealthy Western capitalists, will hold a meeting at an early day to discuss a proposition to subscribe a pro rata sum, in all about a million of dollars, to enable the firm to resume business. This step is suggested as the most economical one. The winding up of the affairs of the firm would entail a great waste of the assets, which remain to be divided, and a consequent larger loss to the creditors, while resumption would afford a reasonable chance for payment in full, and place the house again in active operation. Much sympathy is expressed for the failure of Messrs. Lockwood & Co., and no voice is heard in exultation over their fall. They were forced to succumb to a disastrous chain of circumstances, but met their fate honorably.

"The members of the Gold Exchange met this morning and decided to make their clearances with each other by pairing off, or as best they could, and then formally opened the room for dealings in gold at nineteen minutes past 10, or after a suspension of nearly a week. The opening price was 131½, from which there was an advance to 132, when the market became heavy and the price declined at 3 o'clock to 129½. All loan transactions were at flat by mutual consent.

"Foreign exchange was without change in rates, the market being still very dull.

"Commercial paper is as yet hardly susceptible of quotation.

"Government bonds felt the inspiring effects of the generally better feeling on Change, and steadily improved up to the close of business."

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm] No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

LOST.

LOST, ON TUESDAY LAST, A BLACK MOSAIC BREASTPIN. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving the same at No. 139 N. FIFTEENTH Str 6h 10 1 3t

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

How Smith & Gould are Settling Up—The Gold and Bond Quotations—Fast Time by the Juniata—Police Offenses.

FROM NEW YORK.

How Smith, Gould & Co. Are Clearing Up.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—It is reliably reported that Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. are giving due-bills for the other half of the gold, the total sum being six millions, one half of which they receive and pay for. The other three millions they accept by giving due-bills for the difference between 135 and 160.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Money easier at 6 gold, and 7 currency. Governments decided strong, with an advance of ⅜ all round. Stocks strong and buoyant, with an advance on the whole list, caused by the the heavy short interest. The gold market is quiet at 130⅜. The only demand being for customs and counter business. Foreign exchange, as usual on Fridays, is firm; the rates are 108¼ for 60 days and 108¾ for short sight.

What Saved the Bank.

It is said that the city funds were transferred from the Broadway Bank to the Tenth National on the day of the run on the latter institution, and that the transfer was all that saved the bank.

Sales of Gold.

At the Government sale of 1,000,000 to-day, the aggregate of bids were 2,429,000, at rates ranging from 126 to 130·17. The awards have not yet been made, but it is thought the limit will be from 120½ to 50.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Money, 7 per cent., in gold. Gold, 130⅛. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 119; do. 1864, do., 119; do. 1865, do., 119⅝; do. do., new, 117⅞; do. 1867, 117¾; do. 1868, do., 117⅝; 10-40s, 109. Virginia 6s, new, 60½; Virginia 6s, 85¼; Canton Company, 52; Cumberland preferred, 29; New York Central, 173¼; Reading, 93½; Hudson River, 153; Michigan Central, 120½; Michigan Southern, 84½; Illinois Central, 141; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 94. Chicago and Rock Island, 108¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 184½; Western Union Telegraph, 36¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton steady and unchanged; 300 bales sold at 27½c. Flour dull and without decided change; 7500 bbls. sold. Wheat quiet; sales of 36,000 bushels winter red, $1·45@1·48. Corn heavy; 34,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1·02@1·04. Oats firmer; 26,000 bushels sold at 63@64c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $31·50. Lard quiet; steam-rendered, 18½@18¾. Whisky firm at $1·19@1·20.

FROM WASHINGTON

Police Offenses.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The Board of Police Commissioners has dismissed a white private, charged with insubordination, which consisted in his refusal to serve with a colored colleague on the force.

Good Report of the Juniata.

The following was to-day received at the Navy Department:—

U. S. STEAMER JUNIATA. LISBON, Portugal, Sept. 10, 1869.—Hon. G. M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy.—Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that after a fair run of twenty-one days from New York, we made the light on Cape Roca, the rock of Lisbon, and next morning entered the Tagus with light airs, and anchored off the city at 2 P. M. I found here the Sabine, Commander J. G. Walker, the Richmond having sailed three days before our arrival, and the Guard but one day previous. I am happy to be able to inform the Department that, considered as a sailing vessel, the Juniata is a success, and that she has falsified every unfavorable prediction made of her. She is an excellent sea boat, steers well, is steady and easy in her motion, lays-to well, would scud with safety, and stands well up to her canvas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. S. LUCE, Commanding.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Revenue Frauds.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—In the United States District Court yesterday, John Rammelsman, on trial for conducting a brewery and neglecting to make proper entries, was found guilty and fined $500, and sentenced to an imprisonment of one day.

Political Affairs—Ex-Governor Wickliffe Totally Blind.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—The Republication nominations last night for City Council are amongst the strongest and most responsible men in our city, embracing such as General Shoemake, of Adams' Express, and others. There are encouraging hopes that many of them will be elected, as the Democracy is demoralized.

The building committee of the new City Hall have determined not to resign and contest the action of City Council as illegal and unconstitutional.

Ex-Governor Wickliffe, of Kentucky, is now here, dangerously ill, and totally blind.

Personal.

DETROIT, Oct. 1.—General Walbridge, President of the Pacific Railroad Commission, passed through here to-day on the way to New York.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—Cotton dull and nominally 27½@27½c. Flour very quiet at yesterday's quotations for each grade. Wheat heavy; prime to choice red, $1·40@1·42. Corn unsteady; white nominally $1·10@1·18. Oats dull at 58@60c. Rye, $1·10@1·18. Mess Pork quiet at $33. Bacon firm; rib sides, 20½c.; clear do., 21c.; shoulders, 17½c.; hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 19½@20c. Whisky quiet at $1·20.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	173	Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch.	84
N. Y. and Erie R.	34	Pacific M. S.	63½
Ph. and Rea. R.	93½	Western Union Tele.	36
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	83½	Toledo & Wabash R.	58¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	91	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	68½
Chi. and N. W. com.	70⅞	Adams Express	51⅝
Chi. and N. W. pref.	84	Wells, Fargo	17⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	108½	Gold	130⅞

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$200 City 6s, New	100⅝	500 sh Read R.	46¾
$5000 Leh V new bs.	83	300 do.	47⅛
Cp.	94	50 sh O C & A R.	37
$2000 Pa Cp 5s, Tues	93		

SECOND BOARD.

$6000 City 6s, N.	100⅝	18 sh Minehill R.	52⅝
$5000 Leh 6s R Ln.	87	300 sh Reading	47⅝
6 sh Cam & Am R.	120½	200 do.	47⅝
21 sh Penna RR.	55⅝		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Oct. 1.—There is very little demand for Flour for shipment, but a steady inquiry from the home consumers. Sales of 1100 barrels, including superfine at $5·50@5·75; extras at $6@6·25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·50@7·75, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@7·25; Ohio do. do at $6·75@7·75; and fancy brands at $8@10, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6·25@6·37½ per barrel; 50 barrels sold at the latter rate.

There is but little change to notice in the Wheat market, and prices favor buyers. Sales of Western, Pennsylvania, and Delaware red at $1·40@1·45, the latter rate for choice. Rye is unchanged. 600 bushels Western sold at $1·10. Corn is inactive. Sales of yellow at $1·14; and Western mixed at $1·05@1·08. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 3000@4000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western, part at 60@63c., and part on secret terms. Nothing doing in Malt. 900 bushels New York Barley sold at $1·30; and 1000 bushels four rowed Canada do. at $1·50.

Whisky is firmer. We quote at $1·20 per gallon.

OLD HOLLAND GIN AT AUCTION.

To Druggists and Others.

Will be sold at the Auction House of
M. THOMAS & SONS,
Nos. 139 and 141 SOUTH FOURTH ST.,
On Thursday Morning, Oct. 7,
AT 12 M.,
TWELVE 5-GALLON DEMIJOHNS
Private Stock Old Holland Gin.
This GIN is warranted pure, very old, and was imported by a private gentleman for his own use. 10 1 fsmw4t

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Public Debt Statement—A Decrease of Over Seven Millions—Foreign and Domestic Steel Cliques—The Sabine Hoax—Naval Orders and Assignments.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Bridge Across the Ohio.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—General Moorhead, of Pennsylvania, with several steamboat men from Pittsburg, arrived here to-day, to go before the Board of Engineers of the War Department, who have been assigned to make a report on the bridge across the Ohio river.

Steel.

A delegation of importers of foreign steel is expected here to-morrow, to answer the allegations made to the Secretary of the Treasury a few days ago by a delegation of domestic steel manufacturers.

The Cabinet Meeting

to-day was attended by all the Secretaries, except Fish and Creswell, both of whom are absent from the city.

George H. Stuart.

who spoke at the opening of the Young Men's Christian Association Hall last night, left for Philadelphia this morning. Mr. S. is entitled to the credit of christening the new hall "Lincoln."

Public Debt Statement.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement for September:—

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

5 per cent bonds	$221,539,300
6 per cent. bonds	1,866,347,539
	$2,087,936,839·00
Interest	42,213,660·33

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

3 per cent. certificates	$50,545,000·00
Navy Pension Fund	14,000,000·00
	$64,545,000·00
Interest	1,242,232·50
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	4,522,693·64
Interest	629,774·62

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Demand and Legal-tender notes	356,114,643·50
Postal and fractional currency	33,001,298·50
Gold certificates of deposit	24,412,723·00
Total	$513,528,662·50
Total amount outstanding	2,590,535,158·64
Interest	144,076,697·45
Total debt, principal and interest	2,734,609,856·09
Coin in Treasury	108,804,673·31
Currency	6,559,094·12
Sinking fund in United States coin interest bonds, and accrued interest thereon	16,125,188·55
Other United States coin interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon	34,626,962·90
Total	$165,114,788·93
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,568,495,072·41
Decrease during the past month	7,467,439·89
Decrease since March 1, 1869	55,968,187·99

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles S. Green, who was recently tried by court-martial, and in whose case a general order was yesterday issued from the Navy Department, has been ordered to duty on board the United States steamship Gettysburg.

Commander S. L. Breese is detached from the command of the Cyane and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant Commander Nathaniel Green is detached from the Albany and granted sick leave. Lieutenant Commander J. Crittenden Watson is detached from special duty at Philadelphia and ordered to the Albany. The following are detached from the Macedonian and placed on waiting orders:—Lieutenant Commander F. Pierson, Master William Watts, Surgeon H. C. Nelson, Assistant Surgeon M. C. Drennan.

Detached from the Macedonian and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital at Norfolk:—Lieut. Commander S. H. Baker and Lieut. W. W. Mead. Assistant Surgeon F. K. Harizell is detached from the Savannah and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. Thomas P. Wilson from the Savannah and ordered to the Naval Academy; Pa